

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXX., NO. 39.

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1657.

## Hawaiian Gazette, Semi-Weekly

PUBLISHED BY  
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY  
(LIMITED),  
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING

Geo. H. Paris, Business Manager.  
Wallace R. Farrington, Editor.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.  
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## MEDICAL MEN IN CONFERENCE.

Local and Visiting Physicians Meet  
With Board of Health

DR. ALVAREZ'S PAPER ON LEPROSY.

Organization of Health Board and Its  
Labors—Leprosy Experiments—Quar-  
antine and Fumigation Measures.  
Brain Disease Treated—Session Today

The Board of Health met for the first time in their new quarters yesterday afternoon. President Smith occupied the chair, there being present Drs. Day and Wood, members Lansing and Waterhouse, and Health Agent Reynolds. The visitors were Drs. Cooper, Bresse, Surmann, Armitage, Wayson, Al-



HON. WILLIAM O. SMITH, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.  
(Photo by Williams.)

varez, Russell, Weddick, Howard, Lindley, Meyers, and Mrs. Russell.

President Smith stated the object of the gathering was for the purpose of bringing the profession into closer touch. This was merely an experimental meeting, and it was hoped would result in some definite form of organization, with gatherings at least once a year. General work of the Board in Honolulu and elsewhere was commented on by President Smith. It gave him pleasure to meet those present, and he regretted limited facilities prevented those employed under the Board on Hawaii from attending. Beneficial results were expected from the initiatory conference of Government physicians. He felt sure everyone was earnest in the work allotted. The fullest discussion was asked from those present on matters affecting the interests of the people at large.

The visitors were informed that conveyances would be at their disposal to visit the experimental station at Kalihii, insane asylum, Lunali Home, Queen's Hospital and other places.

President Smith spoke earnestly on the subject of leprosy. He related what had been done in the matter of experimental work, etc. Those on the leprosy committee were working zealously in the hope of alleviating the sufferers. Quarantine and sanitary measures required a great deal of time and attention, more so at this port than all others in the islands combined on account of Oriental immigration.

Organization and the early history of the Board of Health was referred to. Reports on leprosy in the islands and elsewhere, copies being available for distribution, showed the grand work accomplished under W. M. Gibson. These would stand as a monument to the energy displayed by that gentleman regarding leprosy. The Board wished to gather data from all sources on the treatment of leprosy, it was also desirable to establish a complete library on the subject. The president understood that several gentlemen had prepared papers touching treatment of the disease. These would be read and discussed. He hoped those present would take advantage of the opportunity.

By request Dr. Wood, chairman of the committee on leprosy, addressed the meeting. He spoke of the circumstances calling the leprosy committee into existence, its past and present work and future course. All physicians in the islands were asked to co-operate.

It was the generally accepted theory in this country that leprosy is contagious. Dr. Wood felt confident a cure would be found for the disease in time, and urged continual experiments. The islands should be able to furnish other countries valuable assistance in treatment of the disease.

Dr. Day endorsed the remarks of Dr. Wood, and explained the methods employed in fumigation and quarantine. The present arrangement though crude, was efficient. He hoped the Government would soon inaugurate a system more in keeping with the requirements. Strict precautions were necessary in order to prevent pestilence from Oriental ports.

At this point President Smith expressed the desire of President Dole to meet the visitors. He suggested the propriety of calling on the President the following morning. Dr. Wood asked that the President be invited to the banquet that evening. Mr. Smith replied that if the President's duties would admit of his acceptance of the late invitation he would, no doubt, be pleased to accept. If not, arrangements could be made for Friday forenoon. The afternoon would be spent in showing the visitors around; the start for the settlement being made at 8 o'clock Friday evening.

Dr. Alvarez read the following paper on "Suggestions on the Treatment of Leprosy."

Leprosy began to attract my attention twenty years ago. I was then living in Havana, Cuba, in the vicinity of the St. Lazarus Hospital, an institution devoted to the care of lepers who are unable to earn a living. As there is no law of segregation in Cuba the lepers spend their time on the sidewalks begging for alms. Their husky voices, mutilated hands and grotesque faces have produced a lasting impression on my mind.

It was my intention some years ago to visit Mexico and to investigate several cases of leprosy said to have been cured with native medicines, but owing to the danger to life and property from highwaymen and Indians, I was compelled to abandon my trip on reaching Chihuahua. This disappointment served to stimulate my desire for knowledge in regard to the treatment of leprosy in Spanish-America. Now, besides correspondence, I receive nearly all the medical journals published in Mexico, Cuba, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Republic Argentina, Brazil, France and Italy. Leprosy is more or less prevalent in all the countries named, and in Brazil, Colombia and some parts of Mexico the disease is endemic.

Many cases reported as cured in these journals have little value, because the diagnosis of leprosy was not made by an experienced physician previous to the treatment. There are, however, some cases reported by competent authorities which deserve our confidence, and among them is one from Brazil, cured by the use of a plant called by Brazilians *galestro*. The patient cured was a sister of a prominent physician of Rio de Janeiro, and was treated by a physician in charge of a hospital for lepers.

As you all know, the bacillus of leprosy was discovered years ago by Dr. Hansen of Norway, a son-in-law of the late Dr. Danielson, the highest authority on leprosy. That the cause of leprosy is the bacillus of Hansen is no longer disputed, and you all will agree with me that the task before us now is to find the means of destroying this old enemy of mankind without injuring the patient.

Much time and labor have been consumed in vain efforts to cultivate the bacillus of leprosy in artificial media in the hopes that an antitoxin would be obtained which would control the disease. While admitting that bacteriology has greatly increased our knowledge of many diseases and our means to conquer them, I believe that leprosy would be of no value as a therapeutic agent to cure the disease. I base my belief on the fact that leprosy is not a self-limited disease, consequently we cannot render the patient immune by increasing the quantity of toxins in his body. This opinion finds support in all the experiments made by different observers with the supposed leprosy, for all gave negative results. I hold the same opinion in regard to tuberculosis, in which tuberculosis often aggravates the disease. The failure of tuberculin to cure tuberculosis is not due to lack of experience of its eminent author, the most accomplished bacteriologist that the world has produced; his efforts would probably have been crowned with complete success if tuberculosis were a self-limited disease.

While our knowledge of the etiology, pathology and diagnosis of leprosy has increased greatly during the last few years, there is little improvement in the treatment, the most important branch of medicine.

Notwithstanding the claim of Melcher and Ortmann that they have succeeded in communicating this disease to animals by means of inoculations, numerous experiments always with negative results, prove that leprosy is a disease peculiar to man, and that animals possess complete immunity which closes one of the best fields for bacteriological and therapeutic research.

Our efforts in therapeutics ought to consist mainly of well-conducted experiments with some of the drugs of the pharmacopoeia, and with the large number of medicinal plants which possess the reputation of curing leprosy in the hands of the indigenous races of Mexico, Central and South America.

Many of these plants are unknown to botanists, and we may not be able to obtain them. In order to test properly their therapeutic value in a brief period of time, we need the co-operation of investigators in other countries who would initiate or repeat our experiments on as large a scale as their clinical material will allow. This co-operation may be obtained by publishing a quarterly report in the Spanish language, containing the progress of medical science in regard to leprosy for the three months preceding its publication. This report should contain the results of our investigations, and the contributions of physicians in Spanish-America, Brazil, Portugal and her colonies, and Spain and her colonies, and should be sent free to all contributors and correspondents as a compensation for their labors. The report should be sent also to all the medical schools located in cities where leprosy is prevalent, as it will serve to direct the attention of the medical profession to this disease and to the necessity of finding an effective remedy for it. The reading of this report would perhaps induce some medical student in Spanish-America to select leprosy as the subject for their thesis, which must always contain original research or observation, and often consume all the spare time of the student for three or four years. They cannot present themselves as candidates for the doctorate until they have studied six years, and a good thesis increases their chance of obtaining a diploma as much as a good examination.

There are many drugs in our pharmacopoeia which deserve a trial in leprosy. Among the cases reported as cured in the medical journals of Spanish-America, there are a few treated with preparations of phosphorus, and I see no reason to doubt the efficacy of this drug in leprosy. You know that phosphorus is a nutrient tonic with direct action on the nervous system, which is often greatly altered in leprosy. Dr. H. C. Wood states that "in treating cerebral softening, and in myelitic paraplegia from excessive venery, it is the only drug which appears really to affect the nerve centers." Phosphorus has been found of benefit in obstinate skin affections, such as lupus, acne, psoriasis and chronic eczema. As the secretion of urea is always diminished in leprosy, phosphorus is indicated, for during the administration of this drug the quantity of urea is always increased. While the bacillus of leprosy thrives best without oxygen this element is essential to the life of the bacillus of leprosy. Perhaps the favorable action of phosphorus in leprosy is partly due to its great affinity for oxygen. The danger from toxic effects may be avoided by using red phosphorus, which, when pure, is not poisonous.

Another drug that enjoys the reputation of having cured some cases in Spanish leprosy. Here again we have no reason to doubt the efficacy of this drug in leprosy. Eucalyptus is a tonic and stimulant and, like phosphorus, it increases the secretion of urea, which is always diminished in leprosy; its antiseptic power is greater than that of quinine. It destroys the hematocyst of leprosy in the blood, and thus cures malarial fevers. It has a decided action on the nervous centres, causing paralysis when given in toxic doses. As it is excreted by the kidneys, lungs and the skin, it may have a favorable local action on the skin manifestations of leprosy. The Spanish physician used a saturated tincture, made of the leaves of eucalyptus growing in Algeria, Africa. The dose used was one teaspoonful, three times daily, increasing gradually to one tablespoonful or more.

A great deal of time and money have been wasted all over the world by employing against leprosy the large number of remedies which our text books advise for this disease. While some patients have improved while using some of these remedies, we must not forget that leprosy will improve sometimes without any treatment; for this reason many remedies have been credited with virtues which they do not possess. These remedies have received a fair trial in the hands of very many competent observers, in different parts of the world, and with one exception, they deserve to be discarded. The remedy that deserves to be retained is the gynocardia odorata orchaulmoogra, I would not advise the use of the oil, because it is not well tolerated by the stomach; patients suffer from gastralgia, vomiting and diarrhoea while using it. The best preparation of this drug is the gynocardia acid which possesses the advantage of being well tolerated by the stomach, even when its use is prolonged for years or more. The gynocardia acid may be given pure, in pills or capsules, or it may be given in the form of gynocardate of soda or magnesia.

The last mail brought me the report on the treatment of leprosy by Dr. Lima, who is in charge of a hospital for lepers in Rio de Janeiro. He refers to gynocardia acid in the following terms. Under its use the progress of the disease is arrested, the appetite improves, the skin loses its roughness and becomes soft and pliable, the maculae disappear, the disturbances of sensation diminish, sometimes disappearing entirely, the general nutrition improves and ulcers heal, the state of mind of the patient changes for the better, instead of being sad and despondent he becomes gay and full of confidence in the future; he sees his tubercles diminishing in size, the infiltrations vanishing, the perspiration returning, and he experiences a sensation of well being which encourages him to continue the use of the remedy for any length of time.

The most valuable remedy against leprosy is undoubtedly Salicylate of sodium. It not only improves the condition of the patient, but cures many cases. The late Dr. Danielson in his last work on leprosy mentions ninety-two cases cured and sixty-eight improved. He states that many of the improved patients would

have been cured had they remained long enough in the hospital. There were from forty to fifty relapses, the majority occurring among those im-

proved. Dr. Danielson's authority cannot be disputed. He has devoted fifty years of his life to the study of leprosy. The bacilli of Hansen were discovered in his laboratory and with his aid, and his contributions to the literature of leprosy are very numerous and very valuable.

I feel confident that the day is not far distant when we will have a specific remedy for this disease. The interest taken in leprosy wherever the disease prevails is greater now than at any previous period of the world's history. A meeting of the first medical congress of Colombia was held in Bogota last year. A prize of \$500 had been offered for the best essay on leprosy, and was awarded to Dr. Gabriel J. Castaneda. Would it be advisable for our Government, following the example of Colombia, to offer a prize of \$500 for the best plan of treatment for leprosy?

My object in bringing this paper before you is to invite discussion on the treatment of leprosy. I wish to hear your opinions and to add them to the scanty knowledge that I possess on this subject.

The treatise was listened to with marked attention. A general discussion followed, in which Drs. Wood, Armitage, Russell, Alvarez and Day took part.

Dr. Armitage had prepared a lengthy paper on "Diseases of the Brain and Their Remedies." His baggage had miscarried and the article was among his effects. He spoke, from notes, of brain diseases he had treated in Wailuku. He cited seven cases, one being somewhat remarkable. The patient had attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head. After a number of operations the man recovered. The aperture refused to heal, however, and the individual has a hole in the head connecting directly with tissues of the brain. An immense cerebral tumor was shown, the result of an unsuccessful operation.

Dr. Armitage's remarks were well received, and elicited commendation from Drs. Wood and Day.

The session will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock, when papers on different subjects will be read and discussed.

## DINED AT THE CLUB.

Visiting Physicians Enjoy Courtesies of Board of Health.

Members of the medical conference enjoyed a relaxation from professional subjects and technicalities at the banquet given last evening in the Pacific Club by the members of the Board of Health. The best of feeling existed among the thirty guests present and after the banquet table was cleared, and cigars lighted, a most happy and interesting programme was carried out, teeming with reminiscences, serious and amusing, that have come into the lives of the island physicians. Dr. McGrew acted as master of ceremonies. The first toast, "Hawaii," was responded to by President Dole. Dr. McKibben, the silver-grey of the island physicians, gave a most interesting resume of the conditions which physicians found in the early days. Other toasts were responded to by W. O. Smith and Drs. Howard, Herbert, Weddick, Winslow and Armitage. The affair broke up about midnight.

## JOHN YOUNG'S TESTIMONY.

His Reply to a Charge That Has Been Dished Up Anew.

The following statement made by John Young, grandfather of Queen Emma, in November 27, 1827, is particularly interesting at this time:

Whereas, it has been represented by many persons that the labors of missionaries in these islands are attended with evil and disadvantage to the people, I hereby most cheerfully give my testimony to the contrary. I am fully convinced that the good which is accomplished and already effected is not little. The great and radical change already made for the better in the manners and customs of this people, has far surpassed my most sanguine expectations. During the forty years that I have resided here, I have known thousands of defenseless human beings cruelly massacred in their exterminating wars. I have seen multitudes of my fellow beings offered in sacrifice to their idol gods. I have seen this large island (Hawaii), once filled with inhabitants, dwindle down to its present numbers through wars and disease, and I am persuaded that nothing but Christianity can preserve them from total extinction. I rejoice that true religion is taking the place of superstition and idolatry, that good morals are superseding the reign of crime and that a code of Christian law is about to take the place of revenge and oppression. These things are what I have long wished for, but have never seen till now. I think that in my old age I see them, and humbly trust I feel them too.

JOHN YOUNG.



RELATION OF BRAIN TO SOUL.

Is Not the Brain Identical With the Mind?

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY OF NERVES

Correlation Between Mental Characteristics and Cerebral Peculiarities—Discourse of Mrs. Frear Before Students of Psychology—Grey Brain Fibre

One of the most interesting articles delivered before the Psychological division of the Honolulu Teachers' Association, was the paper by Mrs. Mary Dillingham Frear on "The Relation of Soul Activity to Brain Growth." At the request of many of those interested in the work, the article is given in full below:

An able thinker and student of science said the other day that he would not write a page on so deep and unexplored a subject as the one before us, with less than ten years of study as a guarantee. But whatever one might or might not do from choice as regards a theory, we are in spite of ourselves plunged headlong into a whirlpool of discussion on the relation of soul activity to brain growth. Yonder are some who have gone under, victims to thought. Others are manfully stemming the tide beating back waves of materialism—yet striving after a rational plank. Our heads may swim but we shall be in good company.

It is a long time since a writer asked, for what is your life? and answered himself, it is but a breath that vanishes away. All down the ages men have been trying to understand themselves. Self has seemed to these thinkers to be separate firm body. It has been given us its habitat heart-liver, bowels and, more recently and permanently, brain. Numerous experiments have been performed on animals to see how far brain and brain alone is the organ of psychic action. A decapitated snake was seen to turn and move rapidly in the direction of its hole. Another decapitated snake raised itself into the attitude of attack and struck its murderer (with such precision and force as to render the man unconscious from the shock of this ghastly performance). Frogs and pigeons have performed the functions of life naturally after their brains have been removed, and young ducks, mothered by a hen, upon the entire removal of brain, and introduction to water for the first time have shown their ability to swim.

Moreover anencephalic children (those born without cerebrum or cerebellum) have lived as long as four days, have breathed naturally, sucked, swallowed, opened and shut their eyes, shown aversion to bitter taste, and influence of light by dilation of pupils. Again actions on the part of normal human beings during sleep, or in the state called familiarly "absence of mind," have led some thinkers to lay stress on the idea that grey matter wherever found and not brain only, is the organ of mind. Physicians claim, however, that all the earliest acts of human infants are un-cerebral. Moreover the early death of anencephalic beings would seem to show that, to the human animal at least, brain is necessary for the prolongation of existence and for the execution of mental dictates. Brain, then, rather than heart, liver or spleen is conceded to be the seat of mind.

But why do we say "seat of mind" or "organ of mind"? Is not brain identical with mind? We say crudely that we see with our eyes and feel with our fingers, but we know that really excitations in eyes and fingers are carried by nerves to the brain. Now, do not our sensations occur in the brain, and do not impulses or purposes of action originate there? In the brain are found hundreds of millions of nerve cells with their marvellous and intricate connections all complete. Says one thinker: "There are abundant means of physical reflection to serve all the purposes of mental reflection."

John Fiske writes: "The physical organs in connection with whose activity consciousness is manifested, are the upper and outer parts of the brain—the cerebrum and cerebellum. The impressions received by the cerebrum and cerebellum are waves of molecular disturbance sent up along centrifugal nerves from the lower centres, and presently drafted off along centrifugal nerves back to the lower centres, thus causing the myriad movements which make up our active life. Now there is no consciousness except where molecular disturbance is generated in the cerebrum and cerebellum faster than it can be drafted off to the lower centres. It is the surplus of molecular disturbance remaining in the cerebrum and cerebellum, and reflected back and forth among these cells, that affords the physical condition for the manifestation of consciousness. Memory, judgment, emotion, reason and volition begin with this retention of a surplus of molecular motion in the highest centres. As we survey the vertebrate sub-kingdom of animals, we find that as this surplus increases, the surface of the highest centres increases in area."

Do these words concern molecular action, and do all the experiments of physiological psychologists have a materialistic stamp? By no means. Let us notice that the great students of mind and we can make our own reasonings and do our own reasoning. We must be content in all these matters with second-hand information, these great students, we repeat, laying stress on the correlation, and correlation of physical and psychological phenomena. To quote again from John Fiske: "The Destiny of Man."

"The only thing which in cerebral physiology is not as yet understood with the aid of modern physics is against the materialist, for as it goes. It tells us that during the present life, although thought and feeling

are always manifested in connection with a peculiar form of matter, yet by no possibility can thought and feeling be in any sense the products of matter. Nothing could be more grossly unscientific than the famous remark of Cabanis, that the brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile. It is not even correct to say that thought goes on in the brain. What goes on in the brain is an amazingly complex series of molecular movements, with which thought and feeling are in some unknown way correlated, not as effects or causes, but as concomitants."

What is the real relation between soul activity and brain growth is, like the growth of oats, peas, beans and barley, of which we sung in our infant days, something which "You, nor I, nor nobody knows." Correlations and analogies are, however, very interesting, and we may be profited by turning our attention to some facts which have been discovered, and to their suggestive.

There is a general notion which must still prevail broadly that directly connected with size of brain must be amount of intelligence. This must be taken broadly, however, as further study will show. With Fiske again our authority we learn that cerebrum and cerebellum are entirely wanting in the amphipous, which is the lowest vertebrate animal. In fishes they are smaller than the optic lobes. "In such a highly organized fish as the halibut, which weighs about as much as an average-sized man, the cerebrum is smaller than a melon seed." These rudiments of cerebral hemispheres found in fishes are larger in amphibia, more developed still in birds, while in mammalia they increase and grow backward, until in man the cerebellum is covered by them. Conformably to this cerebral development is an increase of intelligence. Says Dr. Mandsley "Carp will collect to be fed at the sound of a bell, thus giving evidence of the association of two simple ideas, and a shark suspicious of mischief will avoid the baited hook. In birds... the manifestations of intelligence are much greater, and the tricks which some of them may be taught are truly marvellous; nor are simple emotional exhibitions wanting amongst them." In man again a gradual advance in intelligence may be traced from very lowly manifestations up to the highest forms of brute wisdom which assuredly differ only in degree from the lowest forms of human intelligence.

Dr. Mandsley speaks also of the general rule of greater intelligence co-existent with greater brain among men. But now we come to some remarkable and startling facts. Huxley writes:

"The difference in weight of brain between the highest and the lowest man is far greater, both relatively and absolutely, than that between the lowest man and the highest ape. The latter is represented by say 12 oz. of cerebral substance absolutely, or by 32.2 relatively, but as the largest recorded human brain weighed between 65 and 86 oz., the former difference is represented by more than 33 oz. absolutely, or by 65.32 relatively."

Again, from another source, we learn that an average European child four years of age has a brain twice as large as that of an adult gorilla.

The human brain is relatively heavier than that of any animal larger than a cat, in which the brain is fissured. The average weight of the adult human brain according to Iuani is 44 oz. avoirdupois for the female, and 49.4 for the male, but exceptions occur. Some female brains are larger than some male brains. Absolute brain weight should be taken rather than relative, for we have not learned that thin people are overwhelmingly brainy. Tall people, moreover, have heavier brains. Examples, however, bring us to the conclusion that this is not an unvarying indication of mental power. Louis Agassiz, Schuller, Cuvier and Turgenieff had brains decidedly above the average weight. Gambetta, Dante, Liebig, and, moreover, some uneducated people, had high brain weight. The average of twenty four American brains was 52.06 oz.

The average of one hundred and forty seven negro brains was 46.96 oz. An idiot's brain seldom weighs over twenty-three ounces.

Daniel Webster's brain weighed 63 oz. The size of his cranium, the largest on record, was one hundred and twenty two cubic inches. The cranial capacity of the Teutonic family, including English, Germans and Americans, is ninety two cubic inches. That of the Australian and Hottentot is seventy five cubic inches.

The human brain reaches its maximum weight in proportion to the rest of the body between the ages of 14 and 20 years in both sexes, and then continues to decrease through life. While intelligence is rapidly increasing from 20 to 60 years of age, the brain is diminishing. The time that a man knows most is from 70 to 80, but then his brain is smaller than when he was a boy between 7 and 14—the time when he thought he knew the most. Something, then, besides weight must be considered as index for mental ability. One authority makes the following statement:

"The intelligence of an animal depends principally upon the size of the brain in proportion to the size of the body, the size of the cerebrum, and also upon the number of convolutions and the complexity of its structure." This is generally true of men. The human infant has a very large brain, relatively speaking, but "what it possesses in size it lacks in organization. Its convolutions are not many, nor deep. The appearance is like that of an ape's brain."

Now if it is true that the head of a child stops growing at the age of 7 years, think how the growth of brain for years afterward must multiply the convolutions. This appears to have large significance as regards soul activity.

One of John Fiske says: "If we take into account the increase of the cerebral surface, the difference between the brain of Shakespeare and that of an Australian savage would be about 100 times greater than the difference between the Australian's brain and that of a chimpanzee."

Scientists have found a nearly constant relation between the extent of surface presented by the brain of each genus of mammals and the amount of intelligence displayed by it, as well as in different individuals of the same genus. But, however many rules may be

found, they must be general rules. There are numerous and striking exceptions to nearly all. The brain is perishable, and upon the skulls of prehistoric man theories only can be laid. Cranial capacity does not always mean large brain. Large brain does not always mean large mind. The cortical layer may be large but thin. "Over and over we find it true, Little head, little wit, Big head not a bit."

We sometimes find, as in Webster, "Giant brain and giant soul," and again we have the man of whom Goldsmith wrote, "and still the wonder grew That one small head could carry all he knew."

The phrenologist's location of faculties by bumps must be spurned by men of science, but localization of brain is a field of increasing scientific interest, and one we may long to pursue to practical advantage.

(See article on "Some Curiosities of Thinking" in Popular Science Monthly, April, 1895.)

Here let us quote from two physicians:

"1. Different areas of the surface of the brain have functions peculiarly and exclusively their own: a map of vast territories, each of which is independent in function, but still capable of concerted action."

"2. Each of these areas has to be separately educated."

"3. Some parts of the brain develop more rapidly than others."

"4. The higher mental faculties, such as judgment, reason, self-control, etc., require the concerted action of different parts of the brain's surface."

And again: "For the determination of the correlation between mental characteristics and cerebral peculiarities, it is desirable that the brains of well known persons of marked idiosyncrasies should be carefully preserved and thoughtfully studied. Among the individuals best adapted to subserve this object are college professors, who have usually somewhat sharply defined capacities and attainments and are the subjects of prolonged and discriminating observation and discussion among their trustees, colleagues and students. No professor's brain should be lost to neurological science."

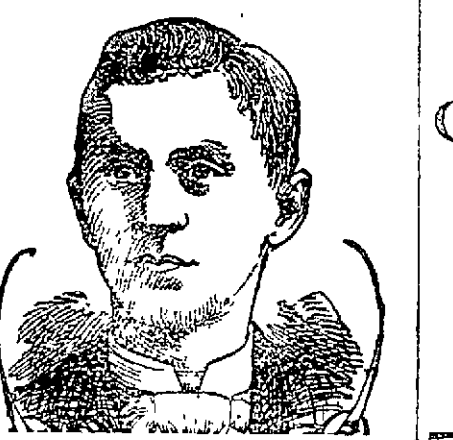
In comparing brains and especially cerebrums, the following data are desirable but seldom all attainable:

1. Absolute weight after removal of the dura.
2. Relative weight, i. e. in comparison with the body.
3. Weight of cerebrum including the thalamus.
4. Form (very difficult to determine upon the fresh brain.)
5. Degree of fissuration.
6. Depth of fissure.
7. Age.
8. Sex.
9. Cause of death, etc."

In passing many helpful articles in recent magazines on psychological studies we would call attention to one of interest in the February, 1895, number of the Educational Review. Let us reach after suggestions in this time of much study and weariness of the flesh and no conclusion of the whole matter, for in spite of all discoveries we are still groping after true keys to open doors of knowledge.

After all research, we must come back to the old Greek myth of Psyche in her beautiful palace, that house not made with hands, if we would have the true image before us of soul and brain. This house has all and more than the modern improvements. Telephones, telegraphs, electric batteries, electric dumb waiters are more than outdone. Noiseless and invisible servants wait upon Psyche, spring to meet her every wish, to execute her every command. Instantaneous maps are made, nerve tracks are traced, more wonderful than any automatic meteorological chart, showing graphically, although still in many uninterpreted hieroglyphs, the record of her earthly life. Nay, more, greater, are the labaruths of her home as it expands for her growth than those of the chambered nautilus—convolutions more beautiful follow her work than the marvellous designs of the coral polyp.

But a vapor of mystery envelopes the place and it is holy. Science may draw near—may even touch the house—but she may not know it, nor may she see the mistress. The hand of God lifts not the mystic veil. Psyche is immortal and her house is divine.



Mr. J. H. Murphy

Beyond Expectation  
Grand Results from Taking  
Hood's Sarsaparilla  
Broken Down System Thoroughly  
Built Up.

"O E Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:  
Gentlemen— I take great pleasure in advising you of my cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla and gladly recommend it to all suffering as I have been. My system became thoroughly deranged and life seemed little else but a burden. I was very bilious and my kidneys and liver were out of order. I had no appetite and I seldom ate any breakfast. I had taken pills and had been treated by different physicians and with little or no success, and had become quite disheartened, fearing my case was

Beyond Human Aid.  
Through a friend's advice as a last resort I invested in two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and was so well pleased at my improvement I soon

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**  
afterwards secured four additional bottles and am now feeling as well as I ever did. J. H. Murphy, Liverpool, N. Y.

**Hood's Pills** cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action and the alimentary canal.  
HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,  
Wholesale Agents.



QUEEN VICTORIA.

British residents of Honolulu and many residents who are not British will celebrate today the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of Her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, etc. Queen Victoria was born May 24, 1819 and succeeded her uncle King William IV, June 20, 1837. On February 10, 1840, she married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who died in 1861. She is now in the fifty-seventh year of her reign. The Queen has had sixty-eight children, grand children and great grand children of whom fifty-nine are living and nine are dead. British Commissioner Hawes will hold a reception at the British Consulate this afternoon from two to six. A general invitation is given the public. In the evening the various British societies will hold a social dance at Independence Park.

**Give the Baby** *A Perfect Nutrient*  
FOR GROWING CHILDREN.  
CONVALESCENTS  
CONSUMPTIVES  
DYSPEPTICS  
And the Aged, and  
In Acute Illnesses and  
All Wasting Diseases.

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FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.  
TRADE MARK  
**FOOD**

**THE Best Food**  
for Hand-fed Infants.

OUR BOOK for the instruction of mothers, "The Care and Feeding of Infants," will be mailed free to any address, upon request.

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**BOCK & COMPANY**

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**Mothers**

**NESTLE'S MILK FOOD**

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IS WITH THE  
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523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S**  
**Boston Line of Packets**

Shippers will please take notice that the

**AMERICAN BARK**  
**AMY TURNER,**  
Leaves New York on or about MAY 15 for this port, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further information, apply to  
**Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.,** or to  
**C. BREWER & CO. (LTD.),**  
Honolulu Agents.

**Union Mill Company.**

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF this Company held at their office, Kohala, this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President	J. Renton
Vice-President	H. H. Renton
Treasurer	I. R. Walker
Secretary	H. H. Renton
Auditor	T. R. Keenworth

Kohala, May 6th 1895.  
992 1654-2w

**HERE'S AN IDEA!**

**A CHANCE TO GET A**

**Pair of Shoes**

—FOR—

**Ten Minutes Work!**

The question among the business men of Honolulu is

**DOES**

**ADVERTISING**

**PAY?**

To solve the problem as well as to ascertain whether advertisements attract the attention of newspaper readers, we offer a pair of our best \$5.00 shoes (\$6.50 anywhere else) to the person who sends us, under the head of "Wanted," the cleverest advertisement of our shoes.

It must be original, concise, and to the point. It must not be longer than any ordinary want ad. found in the daily papers.

Advertisement to be written on one side of white paper and signed by the competitor's full name and address. State the name of the paper in which you saw this notice and enclose your effort in an envelope marked

McInerney's Shoe Store,  
Honolulu.

Ad. Competition

The attention of out of town subscribers is particularly called to this competition—We want your ad. Honolulu competitors may drop their envelopes in the box just inside the store door.

**Competition Closes at Noon, June 15, 1895.**

Competent judges will decide who is entitled to the prize.

**McInerney's Shoe Store,**  
**HONOLULU.**

**Kaiserlich Deutsches Konsulat.**

**DIE IN DEM AMTSBEZIRKE DES**  
Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats zu Honolulu, H. I., wohnenden deutschen Staatsangehörigen werden hierdurch benachrichtigt, dass Anmeldungen behufs Eintragung in die von dem Konsulate geführte Matrikel an jedem Wochentage in den Stunden von 3 bis 5 Uhr nachmittags mündlich oder schriftlich erfolgen können. Bei der Meldung sind diejenigen Papiere (Heimatschein, Pass, Ersatz-reserve-schein, Bewehr-schein u. s. w.) vorzulegen, durch welche nachgewiesen wird, dass der Einzutragende die Staatsangehörigkeit in einem der zum Deutschen Reiche gehörenden Bundesstaaten besitzt. Durch die Eintragung in die Matrikel wird die zehnjährige Frist unterbrochen, nach deren Ablauf deutsche Staatsangehörige infolge des Aufenthaltes im Auslande ihre Staatsangehörigkeit verlieren.

Der Kaiserliche Konsul  
J. V.  
**J. F. HACKFELD.**  
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**FRED. PHILP,**  
**Saddle and Harness Maker.**

MANUFACTURES  
**SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS**  
AND  
**SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.**

He uses nothing but the best material and everything is made by

**FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,**  
Under his personal supervision.

No machine made or imported harness kept in stock.

A full line of CHAMBERS, SPONGES, COMBS, BRUSHES, OILS, DRESSING SOAP, &c., and everything for horsemen's use kept constantly on hand.

Island Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed

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**Notary Public.**

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**FOR SALE!**  
**THE AHUPUAA OF KALUAHAA**

ON THE ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

Said land contains an acreage of about 1200 acres, 200 of which is the best coffee land, and the balance is grazing and kalo land.

A good House and a fine well of sweet water included in the above

Enquire of  
**E. G. HITCHCOCK,**  
At Marshall's Office, Honolulu  
1634-3m



## MARSHAL HITCHCOCK RETURNS.

Has Had a Good Time and Time to Rest.

Find Coffee Planters Happy and Polite. Several Prisoners Ditto—Japanese Cutting Alfalfa.

Hale and hearty and ready for business Marshal Hitchcock, accompanied by his wife, returned Tuesday on the Kinau from his well earned vacation in and about his old home at Hilo, Hawaii.

The Marshal has been keeping his eyes and ears open during his absence, besides laying up a good stock of reserve energy for future use. He was seen by a representative of this paper last evening and spoke very pleasantly of the incidents of his vacation. While on a tour up the Volcano road he took a Japanese in hand who attacked a woman on Mason's place with a hatchet, cutting her severely about the head. Dr. Moore attended the woman who will probably recover, though disfigured for life. A reward of \$25 was offered for the arrest of the man, who is charged with assault with intent to kill. After his capture he admitted to a Buddhist priest his attention of killing the woman, expressing the opinion that she must surely be dead by that time.

Mr. Hitchcock visited among the coffee planters and found them all hopeful and their trees in good condition. At Mason's the night worm is doing some damage. This grub burrows in the day and carries on its devastation at night.

The political prisoners are working contentedly, but believe that somebody is soon coming to their assistance. Some believe they will be pardoned on the Fourth of July, while others think relief will come in some other form. The natives of North and South Kona are loyal to the Government.

Work on sugar plantations is moving along smoothly and the cane fields are in good condition. The Hamakua Japanese celebrated the peace treaty on the 11th. A hard earthquake was experienced at the 23-mile post on the Volcano road the 17th. The Volcano is dead but shows signs of activity in the near future. The Marshal had nothing to say about the changes in his office, but said he was glad to get back to Honolulu and felt ready for hard work if it is needed.

## DECORATION DAY.

Grand Army Post Preparing for Appropriate Celebration.

Decoration Day will be celebrated on a grander scale this year than ever before. The Grand Army post have begun preparations for the event and, in connection with the Government, the occasion is to be made memorable.

Programmes are being prepared and will be ready for announcement by tomorrow. Invitations will be delivered today to Admiral Beardslee, Captain Cotton, officers of the Philadelphia, members of the cabinet, Colonel McLean and officers of the National Guard. Captain Cotton will be asked to allow Grand Army veterans under his command to parade with the local post.

Admiral Beardslee has signified his intention of doing everything possible to make the occasion a success. A large contingent will land from the Philadelphia and participate in the exercises.

The Government will join in decorating graves of Kalalau heroes. The Hawaiian and flag-ship bands will furnish music.

The procession will form at Harmony hall, King street, and the line of march started promptly at 2:30.

Invitation to the general public will be given through the press.

## IN MEMORIAM.

Preamble and Resolutions Passed on Death of Jerry Simonson.

At a meeting of Division 5, Citizens Guard, held on the 21st day of May, A.D. 1895, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty in his inscrutable wisdom to remove from life our brother and comrade in arms, JEREMIAH VANDERBILT SIMONSON, late Sergeant of Squad No. 8, Citizens Guard, a body organized during the Hawaiian rebellion for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow citizens, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this division, deeply deploring the untimely death of one who took a prominent and active part in all their acts and deliberations, feel it incumbent on them to pay a fitting tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That we extend to his grief-stricken mother, son and other relatives, our profoundest sympathy

and sincerest condolence in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on the records of Division 5, Citizens Guard, and that a copy of the same be suitably engrossed and forwarded to the relatives of our late comrade.

Signed on behalf of Division 5, Citizens Guard,

D. B. SMITH,  
CORPL J. H. BLACK,  
C. H. FOX,

Committee

The above preamble and resolutions will be handsomely engrossed by Viggo Jacobson

## WORK OF HONOLULU ARTISTS.

Third Semi-Annual Exhibit of Kilo-hana Art League.

New Rooms Commodious and Attractive. Exceptionally Fine Exhibits.

If convenient and appropriate surrounding will act as a tonic, the Kilo-hana Art League ought to experience a new lease of life, which will give that organization more prominence than it enjoys even at the present day.

The spring exhibition of the league was opened to members last Tuesday in the new quarters at the corner of Hotel and Fort streets. The new rooms, though not large, are arranged conveniently and are quite adequate to the present necessities of the league. In rear of the exhibition hall are apartments that will be used as a studio by D. Howard Hitchcock or turned into dressing rooms in event the league develops along the line of private theatricals.

The rooms are well furnished, and, though no elaborate expenditure has been made up the present time, all is in keeping with the artistic work that adorns the walls. The principal contributors to the exhibition are D. Howard Hitchcock, Mrs. E. L. Ogilvie, Mrs. E. A. Jones, Mrs. A. B. Tucker, Miss A. H. Parke, Miss M. Beckwith and Mrs. W. M. Graham. A very interesting collection of water colors is ranged along the entrance side of the hall, while on the other sides are shown studies in oils, among which the works of Mr. Hitchcock stand out prominently. The excellence of Allan Hutchinson's handwork is best shown in a plaster cast portrait of a well known local celebrity. Some beautiful work in pylography by Mrs. W. M. Graham occupies a prominent place on the stage. Miss R. Nolte exhibits several artistic pieces of China painting. Several pictures by Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. J. S. McGrew and Miss May Mott-Smith are also shown.

The hall was well filled with members of the league and their friends who are interested in art and artists of Honolulu. This evening the exhibit will be thrown open to public view and an equally large attendance may be expected.

## KINDERGARTEN WORK.

Schools Will be Carried on Under Same System.

At a meeting of contributors to the kindergarten department of the Woman's Board, held in Central Union church parlors yesterday morning, some thirty ladies considered the question of a kindergarten association.

The preamble and constitution of the association as proposed by the Woman's Board was acted upon and accepted.

The society will now be known as the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society.

Any one contributing \$3 annually may become a member.

Free kindergarten schools will be carried on under the same system as that in vogue last year.

## TREATY NOT RATIFIED

Japan Should Not be Robbed of Hard Earned Victories.

The following extract is taken from a letter received by J. J. Egan, dated Yokohama, May 10th, concerning the situation in Japan as observed by those outside government circles:

"No news yet of the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Chinese Emperor. We expect the Russians are making all the trouble. It is rumored that Japan has been given five days more to think over it. We hope there will be no more war for some time to come, and believe Japanese should have all the territory they have won by their hard work and good fighting."

The exhibition of Hawaiian land shells at the Bishop Museum, which has been so attractive for the past two weeks, will close next Saturday. More than three thousand trays of shells were contributed. A. F. Judd, Jr., took the first prize, Wm. Keo the second. On Friday and Saturday the museum is open to the public from 10 until 4.

## LAST SESSION OF COUNCILS.

Several Matters Referred to Coming Legislature.

More Rebellion Funds Appropriated. Petition of Liquor Dealers—New Hawaiian Company Authorized

What was without doubt the final session of the Advisory Councils was held Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Legislative hall. Twelve members were present at the opening, and later Mr. Emmeluth was wrung up to obtain the necessary thirteen.

Prof. Hosmer reported for the Judiciary Committee upon the petition of the liquor dealers for remuneration for losses amounting to over \$10,000, incurred by the enforced closing during the existence of martial law. The Judiciary Committee recommended that the petition be refused, on the ground that the license provided for closing saloons on election days and such other occasions as the Minister of the Interior deemed advisable. Mr. Morgan requested that the petition be read. It contains a detailed account of the estimated expenses of each concern, and shows that \$2300 in licenses was paid during a time which they were not allowed to keep open.

President Dole said he felt that it would be necessary to either put the petition aside or refer it to the Legislature. So far as the legal claim was concerned, he said the petitioners had none. The liquor business is a menace and its existence merely a matter of public suffering.

Minister Damon believed in a spirit of fairness and favored an allowance of the claim and the Government giving a recompense for what it had taken. On motion of Mr. Morgan the secretary was instructed to forward the petition with the report of the committee to the Legislature.

Mr. Bolte reported from the military committee, favoring the petition of Lieutenant Coyne and others for salaries on a par with the officers of the volunteer organizations when on duty. It was also recommended that Captain Pratt be allowed the salary of a captain. President Dole supported the report of the committee. Under this new order first lieutenants receive \$125 a month and second lieutenants \$116 66¢. The report was unanimously adopted.

Rebellion funds were appropriated an appropriation bill for \$20,000, of which \$10,000 is to defray rebellion expenses and \$10,000 for expenses consequent to the Government patrol boat. Under suspension of the rules this bill was passed.

President Dole read the petition of fifty-five members of the Hawaiian Republican club to form a military company, stating that he had not the power to act without the sanction of the legislative body. Minister Damon, G. P. Castle and Dr. Wood endorsed the proposed company, and the President was given power to act.

On motion of the Attorney-General the secretary was instructed to have the Constitution of the Republic and the laws passed by the Councils printed and bound for the Legislature. Minister Damon suggested that the secretary advertise for tenders for printing. Mr. Morgan thought so too, remarking that many of the bills for printing had been little more than robbery. The bill for administering oaths came up for third reading and was put over to the Legislature. No more business being offered, the Councils adjourned.

## Sugar! Sugar!! Sugar!!!

IF SUGAR IS WHAT YOU WANT USE FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company have just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,  
150 Tons Double Superphosphate,  
300 Tons Natural Plant Food,  
25 Tons Common Superphosphate.

Also per Martha Davis and other vessels,  
Nitrate of Soda,  
Sulphate of Ammonia,  
Sulphate of Potash,  
Muriate of Potash and Kainit.

High Grade Manures  
to any Analyses. Always on hand and made to order

A. F. COOKE, Agent.  
1651-3m

# From the Moment of Birth use CUTICURA SOAP

It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery and toilet soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties, which purify and beautify the skin, and prevent skin blemishes, whether simple or hereditary, from becoming life-long afflictions.

Mothers Mothers

To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay, is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are speedy, economical, and permanent.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, \$1. BEASON SMITH & CO., HONOLULU, H. I.

537 Allabout Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair, mailed free to any address.



## WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LOLA MONTEZ CREME. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGER FOR

Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. Price 50 CENTS.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time; not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. Price 50 CENTS.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.

26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu.

Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

## SUFFERERS FROM ASTHMA

ARE REQUESTED TO PERUSE THE PAMPHLET ON THE

## Himalya Asthma Remedy

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED

SPECIFIC for ASTHMA.

The Pamphlet doesn't cost anything—the cure only

Two Dollars.

Call on or address the

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

523 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

## Pacific Hardware Co.,

## NEW GOODS

JUST TO HAND EX HELEN BREWER AND AUSTRALIA.

## House Furnishing Goods,

HARDWARE. NAILS. TOOLS.

PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

## H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Bark "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Ulger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment

—OF—

## DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS—

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns, A FINE SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC.

in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and colored, MERINOS and CASHMERES, SATINS, VELVETS and FLUSHES, CRAPE, &c.

## TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment:

Silken, Steeplechasing, Stiffened, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Diapers, Quilts, Towels, Bathing, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets,

Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

## SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture,

Reichstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

American and European Groceries,

Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters,

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## Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1895

PRESIDENT DOLL gave voice to sound doctrine on the liquor indemnity question yesterday afternoon. We cannot see that the Government is in duty bound to pass a law of "Special rights to liquor dealers." The policies of some life insurance companies omit the suicidal and war clauses while others do not. This is a case where liquor licenses do not secure the dealers against losses incurred in time of internal strife. Compulsory closing at times when public safety renders it necessary is a risk which liquor dealers must carry, the same as any other merchant. The country might see fit to reduce the cost of licenses to a par with those of the United States. But it doesn't. Plenty of people lost money by virtue of the declaration of martial law, but they are obliged to pay their license fees.

SINCE good government, missionaries, republicans and royalists have of late been the subject of such varying comment in Hawaiian literature, a criticism recently made by Mark Twain on "Suggestion on Government," written by his nephew S. E. Moffett, contains really the only conclusions that can be drawn by accepting all the statements made, as facts. Mr. Clemens in his short review says: "I found the book furiously stimulating, infernally stimulating, exciting, exasperating. It is calm itself, calm as a snowplow; but it roots a ragged and excruciating road through one's feelings, one's prides and patriotic vanities. Each paragraph—each sentence, almost—interrupts the reader and makes him walk the floor and think; and boil, too, as a rule. An exciting novel is tepid compared to it. Once more we are forced to admit that it was a mistake and a misfortune that Noah and his gang were not drowned."

EDUCATIONALISTS of the country are very desirous that the establishment of a Summer school receive attention during the coming session of the Legislature. Advanced educational facilities also have very good reasons for pressing their desires. In the first place they need an appropriation before taking decided steps toward a permanent organization, and if the matter is postponed to the regular session it will be difficult to accomplish a good organization in time for a school session in the summer of 1896. It may be put down as a thorough going rule that no better investment of public funds can be made than liberal appropriations for educational institutions, nor is there danger of the country advancing with too great rapidity. The Summer school might well receive the attention of the extra session legislators.

From a remark made in the Advisory Councils yesterday afternoon, it would appear that printing offices are classed as highway robbers waiting for the opportunity to jump on Government officials and rob them of the hard earned golden nuggets of the public. When some of the newspaper and job printing magnates of this country have retired upon the wealth reaped from Government work or unusual dividends are declared in consequence of Government patronage, then, and only then, we believe, will the Government have reason to single out printing offices from other business houses and look upon them as robbers of public funds. Printing establishments exist by means of dollars and cents the same as any other business, and by virtue of the many details that must be taken into consideration, it is oftentimes hard for the public to understand where the cost comes in, but it is there just the same and has to be accounted for at the end of the year.

## MISSIONARIES AND LAND.

Special attention is called to the article from the pen of Curtis J. Lyons given in another column in which a few facts concerning the possession of lands by the missionaries are given publicity, and the confirmation of which is contained in the official records of the Government land office. To those acquainted with the facts in the history of the doings of the missionaries and with the personal history of the individuals who are casting such despicable slurs upon their character, it seems almost a waste of time to refute these statements. But the fact remains that these lies are printed for distribution among people who know nothing of the personality of the writers or the motives that prompt the dissemination of such trash. There is a good deal of sound doctrine in the principle of not giving such matters the dignity of a denial, but it is well to remember that there are those seeking for the truth and if they are fed continually upon lies, there is little else to do but accept them as truth. Every man who has taken the trouble to investigate the so-called land grabbing of the missionaries or their sons know that the accusations brought against them are as rotten as the vipers of public benefaction with which individuals of this self-instituted organization of misinformation endeavor to throw about themselves.

This claim of the missionaries or their offspring picking out the best lands and leaving the remainder for the Hawaiian is about on a par with a possible division of New York City between the capitalists and working men, in which the working men were given property on Fifth avenue, Broadway and the water front, while the capitalists took the barren and unimproved districts of the suburbs. Possibly the walking delegates would find cause for complaint and preach upon the unfair division, but facts would give their statements the lie from start to finish, the unfairness being shown the capitalists if to either party.

Look to the records and notice the lands put in the hands of the Hawaiians. The rich valleys and fertile plains were their portion, while the missionary or his son took the most unpromising portions of the whole at that. At one time the district of Honolulu toward Waikiki was a barren, desert plain. The algaroba tree has done much to make that plain one of the best resident portions of the city. There is just as much sense in accusing the missionaries of stealing lands as there would be in casting reflections upon the labors of good Mother Armstrong for planting and carefully tending the first algarobas grown in the Kawaiahao church yard.

There are several thousand acres near Ewa which B. F. Dillingham is desirous of irrigating and converting into valuable sugar fields. Today the land is practically useless. Should Mr. Dillingham carry out his scheme we shall expect to hear of some unmitigated ass looking over the fertile cane fields and writing stories of "a big missionary steal." Yet Mr. Dillingham is neither a missionary or the son of a missionary. He is simply a thorough Yankee, willing to take off his coat and put in good, honest toil for what returns he can obtain.

This is only one of many similar instances that might be cited. Coffee planters are risking thousands of dollars in making something out of the jungles of Hawaii. More missionary thievery? Doubtless, it was not many years before this claim is made. And yet those who raise the hue and cry are subsisting on the prosperity which missionary influence and American push and ability have brought to this land and its people.

The amount of surmounting literature that is emanating from self-appointed literary lights is a credit upon the residents of Hawaii whom it is supposedly intended to edify and elevate.

## PREDOMINANCE OF AMERICAN TRADE.

Not long since attention was called to the statement that annexationists pointed to the fact that ninety-two per cent. of the exports of Cuba for the last fiscal year went to the Atlantic ports of the United States as proof of what country the island colony of Spain ought to belong. The statement of the Collector General contained in the report of the Minister of Finance for the nine months ending December 31, 1894, also furnishes food for thought as to the natural destiny of the Hawaiian Islands. Interesting data is also given of the trade with Japan, which, though it may be on the increase, does not thus far reach the figure which many might be led to suppose from the apparent increase of Japanese trade upon the street.

In the table of imports to all ports of this country, the total from all ports of the United States is \$4,354,290 42, or 76.23 per cent. Great Britain stands second, China third and Japan fourth with total imports of \$183,867 52, or 3.22 per cent. Again in the export trade the United States stands at the head of the list, the Pacific Coast ports receiving 98.42 per cent. and Japan and China less than one per cent. Of the total value of exports and imports of merchandise from and into the Hawaiian Islands, 89.9 per cent. are credited to the United States, Great Britain 3.14 per cent. and Japan 1.25 per cent. And of the vessels carrying these products 91.05 per cent. were under the American flag.

Turn in whatever direction we may, American buyers, American sellers and American carriers predominate by such an overwhelming majority as to make every other nationality sink into insignificance. It must be admitted that Japan bids fair to be the chief competitor of the Americans in the import trade, and the strength of this competition will be felt more keenly as the manufactures of the Great Britain of the Orient are developed. Possibly Americans can afford to be indifferent to holding the commercial supremacy of this outpost, but it is well for people of that nationality to remember that in years to come the balance of trade will turn to the disadvantage of the Hawaiian Islands. The figures given by the Collector General indicate that in many instances the Japanese alarmist has magnified present conditions not a little. American commercial interests hold more than the balance of power today, but those watchful of the changes in the map of trade cannot fail to appreciate that something more than an attitude of political and commercial indifference will be necessary to hold in the future this position which now seems so well fortified against all competitors.

THE habeas corpus case, in the matter of Prince "Cupid," came before two of the justices of the Supreme Court yesterday morning, and the hearing was adjourned until the 31st. The proceedings will present for review the entire action of the Government in the declaration of martial law, and the legality of the Court Martial. The case is an individual one, but is fully representative, and raises all the points which any or all of the prisoners can take for their own release. Upon the decision of the Court will depend, to a large extent, the ability of the Government to maintain itself in times of revolt, and may be regarded as the most important matter ever presented to the Supreme Court. The matter will be carefully presented by counsel on both sides, and we shall look to an exhaustive discussion of the subject. Some of the points which will be argued upon are novel, and far reaching. There is a great responsibility cast upon the Court.

The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE on sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

## BRITISH INFLUENCE IN JAPAN.

England's part played in the close councils of Japan and China is a matter of conjecture on all sides. Many people are of many minds, and the continued quiet of this most potent factor in the East makes the mystery much harder to solve. At the outset it was generally conceded that England was playing its game through Japan, and now that it has failed to come to the latter's assistance and make fighting talk, suggestions of misplaced confidence are made.

Though Great Britain may be an ally of Japan, the subjects of either nation appear to be very much in doubt as to the existence of any effective alliance. During the celebration at Tokio of the capture of Port Arthur, the Japanese populace were loud in the imprecations cast upon the English. On the other hand, the English papers of Japan have been very free in their criticisms of the action of the local Government, at the same time berating their home Government for its inactivity.

One writer upon the probability of a secret alliance remarks, "Were England ever so anxious for such an alliance, supposing the absurdity possible, Japan's pride, and Japan's conviction that, England excepted, she is equal to any one or maybe two European powers, and the determination not to rest content till even this rival lies vanquished in the dust, would blast such a proposal at its birth."

Again the disgruntled condition of the British mind on account of the apparent indifference to what is going on is expressed in the Daily News as follows: "The crisis in the Far East has arrived, and where are the reinforcements to the British squadron? This is the question which every observer is asking, as we asked it some time ago. We may have unbounded faith in the honor and honesty of the Russian Government; we may be convinced that Japan has no ulterior object to seek behind her avowed aims; we may be satisfied that the French love us in proportion to the degree they abuse us; we may be glad to believe that the cousinly affection of the Teuton is great enough to rise to any temptation to profit by our perplexities or loss; and we may be as certain as in the maxim that 'blood is thicker than water,' and therefore that Brother Jonathan would come to our help if we hurried into a conflict with a European Power and were getting the worst of it. But however satisfied we may feel on these heads, it would surely have been wiser to have retained for a few months longer the show of force the erratic Government of Lord Rosebery despatched out in such a hurry. The foreign policy of the present head of the Government was formerly regarded as safe and reliable, but disillusion has come in this respect as in others, and little confidence is now felt in the conduct of our foreign relations."

This is the situation as it appears on the surface, but it is well to take into consideration that neither the common people of Japan or the British residents are necessarily in close touch with the diplomatic dealings of their respective governments, but it is hard to believe that Great Britain is not in a position to reap her full share of the benefits of the new order of affairs in the Orient. It is safe to venture the prediction that British capital and British influence will not be a secondary feature of the advance of Japan on Chinese soil, and it will be brought about without the British hand being shown, so far as the home government is concerned. It is a method of accomplishing results not altogether unknown to that power.

MEDICAL conferences, the medical experiment station, agricultural experiment station, formation of teachers' associations, agitation of a summer school, and in fact all the forces combining for the systematic study and advance of the scientific and educational interests of this country, are most reassuring signs of the times. Though the casual observer might not remark

that these are also the results of good government and reflect credit upon the administration of the Republic, such is the fact notwithstanding, and none appreciate it more than those who have taken part in the struggles of the past.

On the 27th of last March a fire broke out in a store at Paia, Maui, which was extinguished before any great damage was done. Chang Kim, the well-known law clerk, was present at the time and rendered valuable assistance. As an acknowledgment of his services, the insurance agents presented him with a handsome gold watch yesterday. Lau Chong, the manager for Wing Wo Tai & Co., made the presentation.

## Often Tired but Never Weary.

Let's discuss this point for two minutes. Here's a man who says that at certain periods he begins to feel "tired and weary." That's precisely the way he puts it in his letter. Now anybody has a right to feel tired or fatigued (it's the same thing), after labour or much exercise. It's the body's fashion of telling you to hold up, to give it a rest. It is a natural and, in health, with supper and sleep just ahead, a pleasant feeling. But weariness—that's different. That comes of monotony, of waiting, of loneliness. Weariness is of the mind, not of the body. But it can arise in the body, all the same. If this bothers you at first, don't say, "Well, 'thunder' be study, up on it. A man may be tired and happy, but not weary and happy. For weariness means depressed spirits, and nerves all sagged down in the middle. And when you get both at once you will be wise to find out what's gone wrong."

It is a short letter, this, and we can just as well quote the whole of it. The writer says: "It was in November, 1887, when I began to feel tired and weary. It seemed as if I had no strength left in me. Before that I had always been strong and healthy. My appetite was poor, and for days together I could not touch any food that was placed before me. After every meal that I did succeed in forcing down I had such dreadful pains in the chest and back that I was almost afraid to eat. Then there was a sharp pain around the heart, too, as though I was stabbed with a knife."

"I lost a deal of sleep, and for nights together I didn't sleep at all. Then I began to lose flesh rapidly, and was afraid I was going into a consumption. Yet I kept on with my work, however, but it was a hard thing for me, because I was so weak and nervous that I trembled from head to foot. As time went on I gradually got worse and worse, and my eyes were sunken and drawn in. I consulted a doctor in Kentish Town. He gave me medicine, but it did no good. After all this I got the idea into my head that I should not recover."

"One day a lady came into the shop, and noticing the state I was in, kindly asked how long I had been ill. I told her all about it, and she said, 'You try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup; it has cured me well, and I believe it will do you good.'"

"I sent for a bottle, and after taking only a few doses I felt relieved. Presently my food agreed with me, and I enjoyed my meals. I could sleep better also, and by keeping on taking the Syrup I soon got as strong as I ever was in my life. Since that time (now over four years ago), I have been in the best of health. I consider that in all probability this remedy saved my life; at all events, it restored my health, and life without health don't amount to much. I gladly consent to the publication of this statement and will answer inquiries. Yours truly (Signed), G. VINEY, 142 Shepherd's Bush Road, London, W., November 30th, 1892."

Mr. Viney's unfortunate experience comes to happy end. As he has to travel a living, like most of us, he is no doubt often tired, but never weary any more. And what can possibly be more wearisome than long continued illness? With a little more of the Syrup, his stomach that was so full of fermented stuff gave birth to indigestion and dyspepsia. The same old story of pain and misery, and, thank mercy, the same story of restoration and gratitude after an appeal for help had been made to good old Mother Seigel.

## Notice.

JAMES WILLIAMS, W. V. Rodenburt, M. H. Peck, James Murray, John Williams and H. L. Holden, all of Honolulu, and Thomas H. Rodenburt of San Francisco, California, have formed a Copartnership this day for the purpose of planting coffee, fruit trees, and of raising live stock at Awini, Kohala, under the firm name of "The Awini Ranch Co." BY H. L. HOLDEN, their attorney. Kohala, May 20, 1895. 1895-3

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOT HAVING business transacted with the Humana Sheep Station Company are forbidden to enter over the roads or trails on the lands controlled by the Company without previously obtaining permits.

Dogs found on the land will be destroyed, and bands of animals be allowed to pass over the roads.

HUMANA SHEEP STATION COMPANY. Kalathea, April 20, 1895. 1895-1y

**MEN Dr. LIEBIG & CO** Special Doctors for Chronic, Private and Wasting Diseases. Dr. Liebig's Investigator the greatest remedy for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and Private Disease, overcomes Prematureness and impotency, restores vitality, gives pleasure and responsibility; \$1.00 bottle given or returned free to any one describing symptoms; call or address 405 Geary St., private entrance 406 M. son at St. San Francisco. 1895-3

## Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been duly appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of William A. Aldrich, late of Piedmont, Alameda County, California, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons or persons claiming against the estate of said William A. Aldrich, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to W. F. Allen at his office on Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will forever be barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

W. F. ALLEN. Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of William A. Aldrich, deceased. Dated at Honolulu, May 13th, 1895. 1895-4w

## Co-partnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED, each a resident of Honolulu in the Island of Oahu, of the Republic of Hawaii, have this day formed a partnership with the firm name of The Hawaiian Sign Bill Posting and Novelty Advertising Company, Limited, for carrying on in Honolulu the trade or business of posting of signs and bills and general advertising. Dated this 16th day of May, 1895. CHARLES A. BLAIR, H. P. EAKIN. 1895-3

## Timely Topics

May 24, 1895.

There are now 152,000 miles of submarine cable in round numbers of which ten per cent. have been supplied by various governments, and the rest by private enterprise. They connect into one system over two million miles of land wires, ramifying in different countries.

The cables have cost about forty millions, and the land lines sixty-five millions sterling, but the money has been well spent, for the benefits of the telegraph are incalculable.

It controls the commerce of the world, which has now risen to nearly 4000 millions sterling a year, or more precisely 1,940 millions of exports and 1,720 millions of imports.

It enables international disputes to be settled without recourse to arms, as in the last dispute with Nicaragua.

It brings a war that has broken out to a speedy conclusion, and keeps the public informed of its hourly progress, as in the case of Egypt, where the bombardment of Alexandria was known in the civilized world a few minutes after the first shot was fired, and telegrams were dispatched from the battle field of Suakim in the Eastern Soudan while the fight was going on. Above all by putting the remotest part of the world in contact with each other it tends to destroy the barriers of isolation and prejudice, making antipathy give place to sympathy and hatred to loving kindness.

Probably the best known firm of makers of china ware are the firm of Haviland and Company. There is no one firm who turn out the vast amount of china ware and whose goods give such universal satisfaction in durability and attractiveness in design.

We "feel ourselves honored" in being able to offer to our patrons these goods made in the most attractive sets in simple yet richest designs that would suit the most fastidious, being so arranged that you have a complete and independent set for each course, should you desire to serve a dinner of courses.

One design is known as the open pattern, oyster mould, No. 2196 and are ordered in such quantities that should you be so unfortunate to break any one of the dishes of the different courses it can be replaced, and your set is still complete.

The set in the window deserves your special attention. There is something so elaborate in the design (not gaudy or loud) that conveys to your mind the amount of pains-taking and care that was expended to make something that should be just what it is, a plain good open pattern.

Before "dropping the china" let us call your attention to the oyster set of solid silver, consisting of one dozen long handled forks and serving knife, so shaped that in taking the oyster from the shell it is drawn out whole.

In order to serve a course dinner properly you must have sufficient light to display your table and room decorations. The B. & H. Improved Lamp is the very thing you want. Should your servant fail to light one of the burners, you need not soil or blacken your fingers. Just raise the top that holds the chimney, apply a match and the work is done. They are making some very pretty designs consisting of the Black Iron open work and the filigree.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Block, BOX FORT STREET.





**Queen Victoria's birthday.**

Bishop Willis and wife returned by the Kinau.

Dr. Armitage returns to Maui today by the Kinau.

Eight passengers returned from the Volcano by the Kinau.

The Lehua arrived early last night. She is anchored in naval row.

F. W. Damon will return in about two weeks from his regular annual tour of the islands.

Athletes at Punahou are practicing diligently for field day in June. There will be entries for nearly all the events.

E. D. Tenney will return from Hawaii by the Claudine Sunday morning, that vessel making a special call for him at Kohala.

Judge Hapai of Hilo, who has been in the city on a short business trip, will return to his home by the Kinau today.

D. Howard Hitchcock will go to Hilo on the Kinau today, where he expects to spend some three months with his family.

The teachers and school children have taken up McInerney's "ad. competition." A large number of communications have been received.

Several members of a noted smuggling ring up North are still in the city awaiting developments. Opium Brown is about due on one of his periodical visits.

Speaking of cables and breaking the barriers of isolation, the Hawaiian Hardware Company has some beautiful Haviland china ware for sale at prices to suit the times.

Joseph Pritchard, one of the most efficient electricians in the islands, has accepted a position with the Kona-Kau Telephone and Telegraph Company, Limited. Mr. Pritchard's services were highly valued by L. S. Augst, late manager of the Mutual Company. As secretary of the Kona organization, Mr. Augst is able to materially advance the interest of a faithful and capable employee.

**FRENCH COMMISSIONER DEAD.**

**Monsieur Henri Leon Verleye a Victim of Heart Disease.**

Taken Suddenly Ill Yesterday Afternoon and Expired Shortly After—May Be Taken to France for Interment.

Monsieur Henri Leon Verleye, French Commissioner, was found dead in bed last night at his home on Beretania street.

Yesterday afternoon deceased found it necessary to call a physician, so acutely was he suffering from an affection of the heart.

Towards evening he seemed much improved and retired without apparent suffering. When Mrs. Verleye went into her husband's room early last night she was shocked by the clammy feeling of his hands.

Running to the gate she called for help. Several neighbors responded. Drs. Herbert and Wood were sent for. Examination showed that Monsieur Verleye had expired some time before his wife entered the room.

Owing to the distracted state of Mrs. Verleye over the sudden death of her husband, no arrangements were made last night regarding obsequies of the late Commissioner. It is probable the remains will be taken to France for interment.

Monsieur Verleye came to the islands as French Commissioner early in the year 1894. During his short sojourn he made many friends. Deceased, who was about fifty years of age, leaves a widow and a babe six months old.

**No Scarlatina Scare.**

J. A. Scott, manager of the Hilo Sugar Company and other Hilo residents recently arrived state that there is no cause for a scarlatina scare in that district. While it is true that a few cases have appeared, there is no unusual spread of the disease nor does it exist in a particularly malignant form.

**SCHOOL TEACHERS OF KAUAI.**

Regular Quarterly Session Held in Lihue Government School.

MEETING CALLED FOR OCTOBER

Teachers Will be Allowed Three Days. Interesting Papers Read—Attendance Good But Not What Was Wanted. Officers For Coming Year Elected.

KAUAI, May 13.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Teachers' Association of Kauai was held at the Government school building, Lihue, Friday, May 17th, with President J.K. Burkett in the chair. Twenty-three teachers answered to their names at roll-call. The following is a list of the absentees: C. D. Pringle, principal Hanapepe school; John Bush, principal Kilauea school; Miss A. Z. Hadley, first assistant Kilauea school; L. W. Doyle, teacher Koolau school; J. C. Davis, principal Hanalei school; Mrs. Emma Hart, first assistant Hanalei school.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by the secretary the regular program for the day was taken up. It comprised five numbers, as follows:

First, "Dictation," by Mrs. J. B. Alexander, first assistant of Lihue. This proved to be a very interesting paper, and held the undivided attention of all the teachers present, many of whom expressed the opinion that it was one of the most able essays ever read before this association.

Second, "Phonics," Mrs. H. Z. Austin, first assistant, Kapaa. Mrs. Austin formed the teachers present into a class and used them as children to illustrate her method, which was well received.

Third, "Tonic Sol-Fa," by J. B. Alexander, principal at Lihue. The Professor illustrated this very popular method of teaching vocal music in public schools with a class of native Hawaiian children, from his school, who, by their proficiency, excited the surprise and admiration of all present.

At the conclusion of this number, it being past the noon hour a recess was taken until 2 o'clock. Upon reassembling of the teachers the remaining numbers of the programme were taken up, the next being a select reading by Mrs. Rosalie Weir, second assistant at Kapaa. Subject, "Only Sixteen," a temperance story. This was well rendered, and being the first of the kind before the association, proved very acceptable.

A paper on "Annual Meetings" was read by B. Brightwell, first assistant at Hanapepe. This completed the programme. The next in order was the reading of the secretary's report, which was adopted as read.

It appears the attendance of the teachers at these conventions has been so irregular and unsatisfactory, owing to the inconvenience of a journey of forty miles or more each way, which some of them are compelled to make, that a change in the time of holding and the duration of each convention was necessary. The secretary was instructed to ascertain by letter which of two plans proposed would best suit the convenience of a majority of the teachers, and then submit such plan to the Board of Education for their approval. All of which was done, and as a result the Teachers' Association of Kauai will in future convene the first Wednesday of October each year for a three days' session to be held at the Government school-house at Lihue, teachers from a distance being allowed, in addition to the three days, such time as is necessary to reach place of meeting as above.

The convention then resolved itself into a committee of the whole and proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, W. I. Wells; vice-president, Miss Agusta Bruce; secretary, J. B. Alexander; treasurer, Mrs. H. Z. Austin. The chairman then appointed the following committee on programme: T. H. Gibson, Mrs. J. B. Alexander, Mrs. Rosalie Weir, Miss Mabel Lampman, Miss Jennie Kammer, B. Brightwell. Committee on permanent organization: H. Z. Austin, T. H. Gibson, W. I. Wells. A resolution of thanks to William H. Rice, Jr., the justly popular proprietor of the Fair View Hotel, Lihue, for his uniform courtesy, kindness and liberality to the members of the association during the year, was passed unanimously.

Among the visitors present was the Rev. V. Boyer, of Waima, Kauai, who responded to an invitation from the secretary to address the meeting with a few appreciable remarks. He expressed pleasant surprise at what he had seen and heard during the day. The reverend gentleman assured the association of the pleasure it would afford him to carry back to his friends in the United States the high standard of educational matters here in the island of Kauai as well as the other islands, etc. The association then adjourned to meet again at Lihue, Wednesday, October 2, 1895, closing one of the most profitable and pleasant gatherings of this enthusiastic organization.

After the convention, a number of teachers passed an exceedingly delightful evening at the very pretty home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alexander who entertained their friends with vocal and instrumental music. Refreshments were served during the evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Burkett, of Koloa; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Gibson, of Waima; Mr. and Mrs. H. Z. Austin, of Kapaa; Miss Kate Lindsay and Miss Jennie Kammer.

**CRUISE OF THE LEHUA.**

Watching for Opium Brown—Reported Result of Voyage.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

M. N. Sanders was a passenger by the Kinau yesterday. He caught

the steamer at Lahaina yesterday morning shortly before 8 o'clock, being rowed from the revenue cutter Lehua, which was cruising toward Lanai. As the boat was nearing the Kinau, passengers aboard the steamer shouted, "Here comes the Admiral." It is said the cutter made a grand haul of opium and ran across several filibustering expeditions while on her present trip. The booty is expected to be brought into port at any moment. Owing to usual reticence it was impossible to verify the above.

The Lehua was at Kahului Monday night and cruised around Lanai during that night, reaching Lahaina early Tuesday morning. The cutter continued her cruise after putting Sanders aboard the Kinau.

It is about time for Opium Brown to drop in on one of his periodical trips, and in the hope of catching him red handed the Lehua will cruise about places where Brown is supposed to rendezvous. It is known for a fact that some fish were caught during the present voyage of the Lehua.

**CUPID WAS REFUSED BAIL.**

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Continued Until Next Friday.

Special Term of Supreme Court—Judge Bickerton Absent on Account of Illness—Ruling of Court.

The special term of the Supreme Court, to hear the habeas corpus case of Jonah Kalaniano'le, was opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. There



JONAH KALANIANO'LE, REFUSED BAIL ON HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS.

was a large crowd of interested spectators present. In accordance with the writ, Jailor Low had the petitioner in court. The "Prince" showed evidence of deep concern in the proceedings, and looked none the worse through his enforced stay at Hotel de Low.

The Court consisted of Chief Justice Judd and Associate Fear. Judge Hartwell and L. A. Thurston appeared for the Government. Judge Whitling and W. A. Kinney were in attendance.

The Chief Justice announced that Associate Bickerton was unable to be present, on account of illness.

Attorney Neumann, representing the petitioner, preferred to have the case heard before the full bench. He thought such a course better for all concerned.

The Court announced that Justice Bickerton might be able to attend Saturday.

Mr. Thurston believed the matter an important one. It affected the jurisdiction of the Military Court. An adjournment of eight days would give necessary time to prepare the Government's case.

Mr. Neumann offered no objection to the continuance, though he was ready to argue the case. The Court named Friday, the 31st, for hearing the case.

Counsel for petitioner asked that bail be allowed, and quoted sections in support of the claim.

Judge Hartwell held that bail was not admissible in the case. He cited ruling to bear out the contention. There was considerable discussion pro and con. Mr. Thurston took the ground that if bail was allowed in this case, it would mean that all those convicted by the Military Commission could regain freedom in the same manner. This was no ordinary case, it was vastly more important than ordinary crimes. The petitioner was tried and convicted of having attempted to overthrow the Government. No particular claims have been made in behalf of this petitioner by counsel, and no reason was apparent why he should be admitted to bail and the others refused.

The Court asked Mr. Neumann if there were any special circumstances in the case of petitioner rather than others held under similar mittimus. Mr. Neumann replied there were none, except ill-health.

The ruling of the Court was made by the Chief Justice as follows:

Having heard the arguments of counsel on both sides, and not deeming it essential to review them or to comment thereupon, our judgment is that we decline to admit the petitioner to bail. The order of the Court is that the petitioner be remanded to the custody of the respondent, to be produced again before this court on Friday, the 31st of May, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Whooping Cough. There is no danger from this disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given. It quiets the tough mucus and aids its expectoration. It also lessens the severity and frequency of paroxysms of coughing, and insures a speedy recovery. There is not the least danger in giving the remedy to children or babies, as it contains no injurious substance. For sale by all medical dealers, BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents.

**PEACE AGAIN IN NICARAGUA.**

United States Protectorate Over Whole of Central America

GRESHAM REPORTED VERY ILL

Cleveland Will Visit Europe if He Is Not Renominated—George Gould Sued. Serum to Cure Cancer—Flood to Prevent Japanese from Reaching Peking.

LONDON, May 3.—It is officially announced that as a result of the communications between the Earl of Kimberly, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Senor Christiano Medina, the Salvadoran Minister, acting for Nicaragua and American Ambassador Bayard, the British Government has agreed if the Nicaraguan Government addresses a note to Rear Admiral Stephenson accepting the terms of the British ultimatum and undertaking under the guarantee of Salvador that the indemnity will be paid in London within a fortnight the British fleet will leave Corinto. The other claims of Great Britain against Nicaragua will be settled by a joint committee.

The present Government of Great Britain would not view with disfavor a United States protectorate over the whole of Central America. Indeed, during the present investigations the Earl of Kimberly said that under certain circumstances it would perhaps have been better for the United States to proclaim a protectorate over Central America and make herself responsible for the acts of its people.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD VERIFIES.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Department of State received this afternoon a telegram from Ambassador Bayard, stating that Great Britain accepted the guarantee made by Salvador for the payment of the indemnity by Nicaragua in London within a fortnight, and as soon as Nicaragua confirms it and so informs the British Admiral, the admiral is instructed to leave Corinto.

The above official statement, given out at the State Department after 4 o'clock this afternoon, may be regarded as chronicling the passage of the acute phase of the difficulty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, which at one time, perhaps, threatened to involve the United States. It cannot be doubted that Nicaragua will promptly confirm the arrangement, and the British fleet will leave Corinto as soon as notice of the action of the British Foreign Office can be communicated to Admiral Stephenson, which, by the way, might be sooner had not the Nicaraguans purposely interrupted the communication by cable directly between the foreign office and the admiral.

**MOSQUITO RESERVATION NO MORE.**

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Nicaraguan Government has done away with the Mosquito reservation, which has been the cause of so much trouble, and incorporated it as a State of Nicaragua with the Department of Zelaya, after the President of the Republic. This action has been officially communicated to the State Department.

The significance of the movement has attracted little public attention, but it is stated by officials that it involves greater complications than the armed occupation of Corinto. Now that that the latter crisis is passed, officials are turning their attention to what Great Britain will do towards Nicaragua's course in creating the new State, and thus indirectly terminating all British authority or influence in the old Mosquito country.

**GRESHAM SERIOUSLY ILL.**

Gastralgia and Congestion of the Liver the Cause.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary of State Gresham is seriously ill. That there is immediate danger is denied by his physician, Dr. Krogstad, who says the secretary is doing very well. He describes the complaint as gastralgia, with congestion of the liver. The patient suffers at times extreme pain. Mr. Gresham's temperature tonight was quite satisfactory, indicating very little fever.

The secretary has had several like attacks since his residence here. He was taken on Tuesday last with severe pain in his stomach, which increased to intense agony, affecting his nervous system and leaving him weak. Restless days and nights followed, so, although he is regarded as having improved somewhat, his condition causes alarm. A similar attack about two months ago was much less severe than this.

Absolute rest is regarded as imperative, and orders have been given that no business from the state department, however important, shall be brought to him, although he has been told of the peaceful outcome of the Nicaraguan situation. He expressed his great satisfaction at the news, and at the fact that it had come to him when he had felt that he was going to be laid up for some time.

Mr. Cleveland receives bulletins of the secretary's condition every few hours, and has sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. Gresham. Words of encouragement have also been spoken by other officials and members of the diplomatic corps. Dr. Krogstad says there has been no consultations of physicians yet, and he has great hopes that none will be necessary.

**TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.**

Cleveland Will Visit Europe if He Is Not Renominated.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Sun publishes the following: A friend of President Cleveland is authority for the statement that in case he is not nominated for a third term, he will take an extended foreign tour soon after he leaves the White House, visiting England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia. There is no

doubt that, if the ex-president should go abroad, he will be received in a becoming manner and will be entertained by the sovereigns of the countries he may enter. He will be welcomed as royally by the British Queen as by the Italian King, the French President and three emperors. His friend believes that in the event of his going his European journey will be of the kind known as "triumphal progress," onward from London, the largest of cities; to Paris, the gayest; Berlin, the most warlike; Rome, the most ancient; Vienna, the most composite, and St. Petersburg, the unconquerable. There will doubtless also be banquets and military reviews in his honor.

If Mr. Cleveland entertains the purpose attributed to him, he ought to carry it out promptly at the close of his term, immediately after leaving the presidential mansion, while yet wrapped in the airs of that far-famed establishment, and while yet his name may be remembered in foreign countries. For the name of an ex-president is apt to be soon forgotten by the sovereigns of foreign countries.

**SPECIAL IMPERIAL EDICT.**

Flood Ordered to Prevent Japanese Entering City of Peking.

SHANGHAI, May 3.—In accordance with a special imperial edict issued to prevent the possibility of the Japanese entering Peking, the Chinese have cut the river embankments near Peking. Miles of territory have been flooded and 100 Chinese drowned.

The British Minister to China, Mr. N. R. O'Connor, has gone to Peking to make an attempt to recover from the Chinese government the arrears of pay due the foreigners serving in the Chinese army before the outbreak of hostilities. It is reported in Tientsin that a German syndicate which took the indemnity failed to negotiate the loan with China, and the Hongkong and Shanghai bank is making arrangements for the loan.

**Serum to Cure Cancer.**

PARIS, May 3.—Drs. Reclus and Terrier announced at the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences

the discovery of a serum capable of curing cancers and cancerous tumors. Several supposed hopeless cases have been completely cured. The system of cultivating the vaccine is the same as that adopted by Dr. Roux for diphtheria serum, and patients are treated with serum obtained from the blood of dogs previously inoculated with a cancerous fluid. Further experiments are being made.

**Keely Must Tell His Cure**

LEAVENWORTH (Kan.), May 3.—Judge Myra of the Federal Court, in granting the petition of W. F. Johnson, of Topeka, who sued Dr. Keely for \$100,000 damages, rules that Keely must make known the ingredients of the bichloride of gold compound. Johnson alleges that he was made a physical wreck by the gold treatment.

**George Gould Sued**

TRENTON (N. J.), May 2.—Suit was begun by Zella Nicolas in the Supreme Court this morning to recover \$40,000 from George J. Gould. Defendant was given thirty days to answer summons.

**BY AUTHORITY.**

Steel Bridges for Hilo Road Board.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon of Tuesday, June 18th, 1895, by the Hilo Road Board for the furnishing of three Steel Bridges, to be built at San Francisco. A copy of the plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Hilo Road Board at Hilo. All tenders should be addressed to C. C. Kennedy, Chairman Hilo Road Board, and marked "Tender for Steel Bridges." The Hilo Road Board reserve the right to reject the lowest or any bid.

C. C. KENNEDY, Chairman  
Hilo, May 20th, 1895.  
1637-24

**Tenders for Supplies.**

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Sheriff's Office, Hilo, Hawaii, until Saturday the 8th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for Prison and other Government supplies, within control of the Sheriff of Hawaii, for six months, from July 1st, 1895, to December 31st 1895.

Tenders must be marked outside, "Tender for Supplies."

All Articles mentioned in the Schedule, to be furnished in quantities as ordered by the Sheriff, and to be delivered at the Hilo wharf, or such other place in the Town of Hilo, as may be designated by the Sheriff, on the days of arrival of "S. S. Kinai" at Hilo, beginning on July 7, 1895, the day of arrival of Kinai at Hilo. Samples of blankets and shoes must be shown at the Sheriff's Office.

The Sheriff does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any bid.

**SCHEDULE.**

Rice, No. 1, per bag of 100 pounds, from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds per month.  
Medium Bread per pound, from 2,000 to 2,200 pounds per month.  
Salt, per barrel, from 1 to 3 barrels per month.  
Sugar, No. 2, per pound, from 100 to 200 pounds per month.  
Tea, per pound, from 30 to 50 pounds per month.  
Beans, per pound, from 200 to 400 pounds per month.  
Mess Pork, per barrel, from 100 to 100 pounds per month.  
Potatoes, per pound, from 100 to 100 pounds per month.  
Onions, per pound, from 100 to 100 pounds per month.

Soap, per pound, from 100 to 150 pounds per month.  
Kerosene Oil, best per case, from 8 to 10 cases per month.  
Lamp Chimneys, Nos. 1 and 2, per dozen as needed.  
Sole leather, per pound, from 40 to 60 pounds per month.  
Tobacco, plug smoking, per pound, from 30 to 50 pounds per month.  
Brooms per dozen pair, from 2 to 3 dozen pair per month.  
Prisoners' pants, blue and brown denim, per dozen pairs as needed.  
Prisoners' jumpers, blue and brown denim, per dozen as needed.  
Prisoners' hats, blue and brown denim, per dozen as needed.  
Blankets, per pair as needed.  
Oil Coats, single, medium size, per dozen as needed.  
Beef, good fresh per pound, from 2,000 to 3,000 per month.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,  
Sheriff of Hawaii.  
Hilo, Hawaii, May 20th, 1895.  
1637-3w

**Scaled Tenders**

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior until 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, June 3d, for the construction of a fire Engine House at Hilo, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the office of H. C. Austin, Secretary of the Hilo Fire Department, Hilo, Hawaii.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, May 22d, 1895.  
4002-3t 1637-td

The following named gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners of Pences, for the District of Wailuku, Island of Maui.

W. A. McKay,  
George Hons,  
Wm. H. Halstead.  
J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, May 20, 1895.  
1636-3t

TUESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1895, being KAMEHAMEHA I., will be observed as a Public Holiday, and all Government the commemoration of the birthday of Offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, May 16th, 1895.  
1635-3

**CASTLE & COOKE**  
LIMITED.  
**IMPORTERS,**  
**HARDWARE**  
—AND—  
**GENERAL**  
**Merchandise**

We have just received by the bark Triton, a large shipment of  
**English Goods!**  
Among them which will be found  
**Iron Chain,** all Sizes.  
Bar Iron, All Sizes;  
Brass Rods, Sheet Brass,  
Galvanized Tubs,  
Galvanized Buckets,  
**GALVANIZED AND**  
**BLACK FENCE WIRE**  
Annealed and Tested.)  
Black & Brownlow's Water Filters,  
Bail Blueing,  
Counter and Bag Twine,  
HUBBICK'S  
**Boiled Linseed Oil**  
White Lead, Zinc,  
**DRY COLORS**  
**CASTLE & COOKE, LTD**  
IMPORTERS.  
Hardware and General Merchandise  
The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps.



## SEVEN COMPANIES FORMED.

Officers of Citizens Guard Elected at Meetings Last Night

CONTEST KEPT IN SOME QUARTERS.

Unanimous Sentiment in Favor of a Re-union—Collections Taken Up to Carry It Out—Captains to Appoint Orderly and Quartermaster Sergeants—Etc.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)  
The respective squads of the Citizens Guard met last night and perfected company formation.

Division I, which comprises Honolulu, is made up of seven companies. The election was keenly contested in some of the companies, while in others, notably the Fourth, nominations were made unanimously. The attendance at all the meetings was more than representative. Collections were taken up for the reunion to be given by the Guards at an early date. The appointment of orderly and quartermaster sergeants were, in some instances, left to the discretion of the captains. These will be selected today and tomorrow. A major commanding the organization is to be elected at once. Captain McStocker will likely be named.

Following are the officers elected:

**FIRST COMPANY.**  
B. F. Dillingham, captain; J. C. Lorenzen, first lieutenant; W. E. Werrick, second lieutenant; W. O. Atwater, W. C. Parke, A. W. Crockett, W. E. Gedge, sergeants; W. H. Mason, A. A. Montano, C. Sterling, N. P. Jacobson, corporals.

The orderly and quartermaster sergeants will be appointed by the captain at a future date.

**SECOND COMPANY.**  
F. J. Lowrey, captain; George P. Castle, first lieutenant; C. M. Cooke, second lieutenant; S. McKeague, orderly sergeant; E. Benner, quartermaster sergeant; H. F. Wichman, first sergeant; L. H. Dee, third sergeant; Dr. Grossman, fourth sergeant; C. F. Beardmore, first corporal; J. D. Tregloan, second corporal; H. J. Blart, third corporal; E. Kopke, fourth corporal.

**THIRD COMPANY.**  
C. B. Ripley, captain; J. S. B. Pratt, first lieutenant; Jon. Shaw, second lieutenant; Henry Smith, first sergeant; C. Bolte, second sergeant; C. J. Hedemann, third sergeant; C. Crabbe, fourth sergeant; E. A. Jones, first corporal; E. Bailey, second corporal; Martin Smith, third corporal; Geo. R. Grau, fourth corporal.

The orderly and quartermaster sergeants will be appointed by Captain Ripley today.

**FOURTH COMPANY.**  
Dr. C. B. Wood, captain; Wray Taylor, first lieutenant; H. H. Williams, second lieutenant; H. A. Parmelee, orderly sergeant; F. B. Auerbach, quartermaster sergeant; J. M. Oat, first sergeant; E. P. Chapin, second sergeant; J. M. Sims, third sergeant; John McLean, fourth sergeant; H. G. Woote, first corporal; A. Reynolds, second corporal; J. Batchelor, third corporal; A. W. Clark, fourth corporal.

**FIFTH COMPANY.**  
George H. Greene, captain; P. J. Veeller, first lieutenant; John Dower, second lieutenant; Thomas E. Cook, orderly sergeant; E. Mossman, quartermaster sergeant; R. I. Green, first sergeant; A. P. Brown, second sergeant; Peter High, third sergeant; Gus Rose, fourth sergeant; H. Schneider, first corporal; C. H. Thurston, second corporal; Henry Peters, third corporal; A. T. Smith, fourth corporal.

**SIXTH COMPANY.**  
T. B. Murray, captain; Charles Lind, first lieutenant; W. P. O'Brien, second lieutenant; J. T. Copeland, first sergeant; F. Wolters, second sergeant; O. S. Williams, third sergeant; Otto Graef, fourth sergeant; D. Lamar, first corporal; F. Gertz, second corporal; H. Swift, third corporal; P. Quinn, fourth corporal.

The orderly and quartermaster sergeants will be appointed today by Captain Murray.

**SEVENTH COMPANY.**  
E. Hingley, captain; C. L. Brown, first lieutenant; P. O'Sullivan, second lieutenant; J. L. Dumas, first sergeant; C. L. Dwight, second sergeant; R. L. Andrews, third sergeant; F. L. Doyle, fourth sergeant; C. H. Purdy, first corporal; H. Zerbe, second corporal; A. Bolster, third corporal; W. H. Cummings, fourth corporal.

The orderly and quartermaster sergeants will be appointed by Captain Hingley Thursday night.

## COURT MARTIAL FINDINGS.

Lieut. King Exonerated—Burgett Cashiered—Dunbar Discharged.

Findings of the recent court-martial were made public last night. For committing an assault on Corporal C. J. Johnson of Company E, Lieut. King was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and be dishonorably discharged from the service. Lieutenant A. A. Burgett was found guilty of neglect of duty while on duty on board the ship "Albatross" and was sentenced to be cashiered. Corporal J. Dunbar was found guilty of neglect of duty and was discharged.

ant George W. R. King included "misbehavior before the enemy, in violation of the forty-second article of war, with the specifications that he, while commanding a detachment of Company E on the evening of Wednesday, January 9, 1895, after having been ordered to move to the head of Pauoa valley, did violate said order by halting his command and encamping at a point a mile more or less from the head of said Pauoa valley; and that he did encamp his command on that night without causing a sufficient guard to be posted about the camp."

The court found accused not guilty. He was acquitted in consequence.

## LATEST NEWS FROM KOHALA.

Renewed Activity in Educational and Literary Circles.

Plenty of Rain and Crops Looking Up. Better Mail Service—Many Visitors.

KOHALA (Hawaii), May 20.—The weather remains showery, though the wet spell seems broken. Crops of all kinds look well, and it really seems as though the years of famine were to be succeeded by a year of plenty.

The Honolulu mail service has improved in a most gratifying manner, and a foreign mail is received almost every week.

There has been quite an influx of visitors to Kohala during the past few weeks. T. R. Walker, Miss Wodehouse and Mr. Holdsworth were all passengers by the last Kinau, and F. W. Damon came overland from Hilo. Dr. Nichols has been here for some weeks. H. F. Wichman made a short business and professional trip as oculist. By this Kinau Miss Wright departs for Honolulu and Mr. Damon for Maui. Dr. and Mrs. Wright contemplate a trip to Honolulu soon.

The schools are all busy preparing for their closing exercises previous to the midsummer vacation, which occurs in a few weeks.

A teachers' meeting, the first since the election of officers, was held last Friday. It was a most pleasing success. An object lesson conducted by Mr. Bell, principal of the Ainakea school, in which all took part, was the chief feature of the meeting. An instructive paper on the subject of teaching was read by Miss Logan, principal of the Makapala school. Another attractive feature of the meeting was the question-box, which was well patronized. Hereafter a meeting will be held every month. The officers are: Mr. Bell, president; Miss E. Atkins, vice-president; Rev. Mr. Bird, secretary.

A public subscription dance is announced for the evening of May 24th.

Planting is going on all over the district. Hawai is putting in a new mill.

Within the last few days two vessels have cleared from Mahukona and one from Honoipo, both loaded with sugar for San Francisco.

The first regular meeting of the literary circle since its three months' vacation is announced for the evening of Wednesday, the 29th inst. A full attendance is expected. Besides the usual features of entertainment, four papers of general interest will be read.

## Senator Cullom Coming.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, is now visiting all points of interest in California, and is being tendered receptions wherever he goes. At present he is in San Francisco, and, according to a late paper of that city, will extend his visit to the Hawaiian Islands. Unless there has been some change in the senator's plans, he will arrive here by the Australia next Monday.

Any one who has ever had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism will rejoice with Mr. J. A. Stumm, 220 Boyls Heights, Los Angeles, over his fortunate escape from a seige of that distressing ailment. Mr. Stumm is foreman of Merriam's confectionery establishment. Some months ago, on leaving the heated work room to run across the street on an errand, he was caught out in the rain. The result was that when ready to go home that night he was unable to walk, owing to inflammatory rheumatism. He was taken home, and on arrival was placed in front of a good fire and thoroughly rubbed with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. During the evening and night he was repeatedly bathed with this balm, and by morning was relieved of all rheumatic pains. He now takes especial pleasure in praising Chamberlain's Pain Balm and always keeps a bottle of it in his house. For sale by all medical dealers. Benson & Smith & Co., Agents.

## SMALL MISSIONARY LANDS.

Less Than One Per Cent. of Arable Territory Went to Them.

FACTS ABOUT THEIR DIVISION

Curtis J. Lyons States a Few Truths on a Much-Mooted Question—Missionaries Since Held 1:50 Out of 100,000 Acres of Tillable Soil, Etc.

In a late publication is the following paragraph over the editor's signature:

"From 1820 down to 1846, the period during which the Land Commission, organized and conducted by the missionaries, divided the lands between the people, the chiefs and the king—which is the period during which President Dole says in his inaugural address, the king was 'swayed by the light of the new civilization'—the native population had fallen off to less than 110,000. An examination of the records kept during this illumined cycle will show that the titles to a large portion of the tillable lands of the kingdom (the italics are mine) had found their way into the hands of the missionary workers, the consideration being love and affection."

I do not know what "records" could have been examined by the writer, but I do know from personal observation and research, extending through nearly thirty years of study and labor connected with land matters in all parts of these islands, that not one per cent. of the tillable lands of the then kingdom had found its way into the hands of either the missionary workers or of the American Board, or of any one connected with either missionaries or Board. Moreover, it had not so found its way ten years later, when the Land Commission, constituted on the 10th of December, 1845, had on March 31, 1855, completed its work.

The facts and figures connected with this matter are all in black and white, are open to investigation and can be consulted or published as occasion may require. Just at the present moment I will take the particular district of the island of Hawaii which is *par excellence* the cane-producing district of that island.

From Waipio valley on the north to the Wailuku river on the south is fifty miles along the coast. A strip two miles wide along the shore includes the cane land of Hamakua and Hilo. The lands as they were divided were sections running from the sea up toward the mountains, all crossed by the Government road. At the first-mentioned date you could traverse the entire distance and not cross a single missionary land.

From Pololu around to Mahukona, twenty miles through Kohala, the same thing was true excepting the strip was three miles in width. In all that 100,000 acres of land the mission premises of less than ten acres was all the missionary land there was. In Hilo village south of the Wailuku, there was the small land of Punahoa given to the mission and afterwards awarded by the Land Commission.

Ten years later two missionaries' sons had purchased tracts of Government land in Hamakua and Hilo on the same terms that any other person would, amounting to 600 acres. Four hundred acres of that had been sold again at cost price. The Rev. Elias Bond, that noble and worthy man, who has been cursed up-hill and down-dale by—well, by a certain class, had acquired, by fair and open means, three tracts in Kohala amounting to about 950 acres. This had nothing to do with the Land Commission or with the general division of lands. The land of Punahoa, which I have spoken of above, contained perhaps 100 acres of what was then deemed tillable land, and was the foundation of the Hilo Boarding School. The 5000 acre part of it was an impenetrable forest and lava-flows, and formed no part of the 100,000 acres of which I have spoken.

It will be seen then that even ten years later than the date first mentioned, and even including land acquired by purchase, only 1250 acres out of 100,000 acres of tillable land, one and a quarter per cent, were in any way missionary land. I repeat the statement made above, that in the distribution of land in which the missionaries are supposed to have largely shared, the said missionaries did not receive so much as one per cent. of the available land of the kingdom.

The Salvation Army is making arrangements for an excursion and one day's camp at Pearl City on Tuesday, June 11. Tickets are on sale at Hobron's drug store, Thurnd's book store and the Salvation Army barracks.

## Good for nothing

did you say?  
Yes, that describes how I feel.  
I have no energy left, nothing interests me.  
My strength has left me and I have no inclination to work.  
No one would take me for the same person that I used to be.  
I look and feel forlorn and miserable.  
My spirits are low, I feel despondent and I can't sleep at night.  
I am constipated and my digestion is out of order.  
I feel almost hopeless, it seems to me that I shall never be strong again.

Cheer up, your case is far from being hopeless. You are suffering from general debility, your nerves need toning up, you lack vitality. The cure lies in enriching and purifying your blood and strengthening the system. You should take **Brown's Iron Bitters.** It will restore you to robust, perfect health. You will improve from the first bottle. This remedy is pleasant to take and is a very powerful strengthener. It does not stain the teeth. But get the genuine—see the crossed red lines on wrapper.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

TO BE HAD AT  
**HOBRON DRUG CO.,**  
Wholesale Agents.



Of Interest to Managers of Plantations.

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

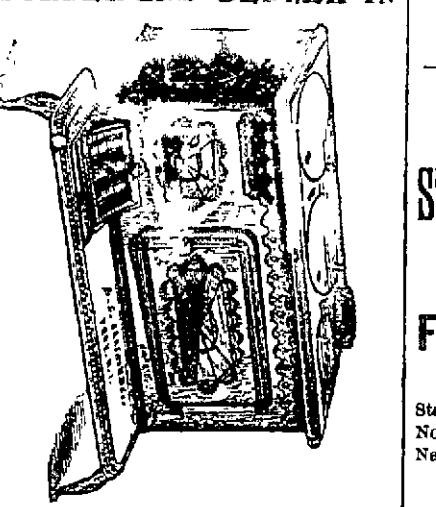
Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power. THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers, and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN, Manager

**JOHN NOTT,**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



**Steel and Iron Ranges**

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

**House Keeping Goods**

— AND —

**Kitchen Utensils,**

**AGATE WARE, RUBBER HOSE**

PUMPS, ETC., ETC.,

Plumbing, Tin, Copper

— AND —

Sheet Iron Work.

**DIMOND BLOCK**

KING STREET.

## Metropolitan Market

King Street.



**Choicest Meats**

— FROM —

**Finest Herds.**

**G. J. WALLER, Prop.**

**FAMILIES AND SHIPPING**

**SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE**

— AND AT THE —

**Lowest Market Prices.**

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.  
1895 q

## BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURER

**PHARMACISTS**

— AND —

**Pure Drugs.**

**CHEMICALS**

**Medicinal Preparations,**

— AND —

**PATENT MEDICINES**

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

**BEAVER SALOON**

**H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.**

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

— THE FINEST GRADES OF —

**Tobaccos,**

**Cigars, Pipes and**

**Smoker's Sundries**

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Branswick & Balke's—

**Celebrated Billiard Tables**

connected with the establishment, where of the one can participate.

1895-q

**W. H. RICE,**

**STOCK RAISER and DEALER**

BREEDER OF

**Fine Horses and Cattle**

From the Thoroughbred

Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr

Norman Stallion..... Captain Grawl

Native bred Stallion..... Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

**Bulls, Cows and Calves**

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

**Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses**

FOR SALE.

**2 PURE BRED**

**HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE**

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to 1895-ly W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

12 & 13 The Albion, LIVERPOOL

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1894, £11,054,857 7s. 6d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000  
2—Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000  
3—Paid-up Capital, £2,750,000  
4—Fire Funds, £2,344,102 11 07  
5—Life and Annuity Funds, £3,024,154 10 1

Revenue Fire Branch, £1,535,462 2

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, £1,333,974 18 6

£3,769,437 0 6

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

**ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO**

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

**Fire Insurance Company,**

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Funds, 6,000,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies, 101,650,000

Total, Reichsmark 107,650,000

## NORTH GERMAN

**Fire Insurance Company,**

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Funds, 8,300,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies, 35,000,000

Total, Reichsmark 43,300,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACHFELD & CO., 1895 ly

## The Liverpool and London and Globe

**INSURANCE CO**

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

Assets, £40,000,000

Net Income, £9,079,000

Claims Paid, £112,500,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Milling and Furniture, on the most favorable terms

1892-q

**Bishop & Co.**

## INSURANCE

**Theo. H. Davies & Co.,**

AGENTS FOR

**FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.**

**INSURANCE**

**Northern Assurance Co**

Of London for **FIRE & LIFE.**

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - \$3,975,000

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN**

**Marine Insurance Co. Ltd**

Of Liverpool for **MARINE.**

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents**

1895 ly

## GERMAN LLOYD

**Marine Insurance Company**

—OF BERLIN—

**FORTUNA**

**General Insurance Company,**

—OF BERLIN—

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, or the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., 1895 ly

**GERMAN LLOYD**

**Marine Insurance Company**



## OF "A ROTTEN CIVILIZATION."

Reviewer Finds Good Example in Recent Publication.

LITERALS UPON MISSIONARIES.

Hatred for President Dole—Obscenity in Poetry—Congressional Investigating Committee the Only Good Suggestion—Misrepresentation of Hawaii

MR. EDITOR:—In this small community the advent of a new enterprise in literature is a noticeable event. Especially so when it takes the ambitious form of a monthly periodical, which presumes careful preparation.

On glancing over the pages of the Hawaiian, we notice at once that it is only the Holomua in a new and monthly issue. That defunct concern, by a happy transmigration of soul, reappears in a more ambitious form.

The bowing of the editor to his audience is singularly polite. He writes "Remember that scurrility, rancor and spite are never to be tolerated in any dignified discussion of differences." He then proceeds, in nearly all of the remaining pages of the magazine, to evolve scurrility, rancor, spite and, finally, obscenity. He reminds us of the Arizona editor who, in his first issue, announced that "only the most refined language of modern civilization will be found in our pages," and then follows with an editorial, beginning with: "If that bulldozing skunk, who edits a rival paper around the corner, don't come off his perch," etc.

The editor of the Hawaiian hates missionaries, and he hates the present Government. He wants to kick missionaries, pull their noses, bite off their ears, wipe the floor with them. He thanks God that the torch of indignation against them, which was first lighted here many years ago by a ship captain who was put in the calaboose for getting drunk and being noisy, has been handed down to him for holy keeping. He will keep it, and waive it above his head on these sunny shores. He has abandoned his rich coffee plantations on Hawaii, his great law practice in Honolulu, and, after recruiting his means from novel sources, will see to it that the torch of indignation never goes out. He even abandons "The Isles of Champagne," which he did not create, to settle in these Isles of Hawaii, and adopts a business occupation, the hatred of missionaries. Poor missionaries! Crushed missionaries! Bleeding and torn missionaries!

Naturally, he engages Captain Julius A. Palmer, Jr., as an assistant in his new occupation. Captain Palmer is the author of a treatise titled, "About Mushrooms," published by Lee & Sheppard. A more desirable person could not be had to aid in cultivating this mushroom literature of the Pacific. It was a sorry day for the missionaries, and Mr. Dole, when these "twin relics of barbarism" sat down here to hate in common. As the locomotive said when two bull calves squared away at it on the track, "I must hope for the best." The missionaries and the President must only hope against hope when these bull calves face them, and throw them off the track of the new civilization. It is, of course, useless to seriously consider the matter contained in the Hawaiian. It is the old story, the old accusation repeated for seventy years in every forecastle, by every man who has been on "the reef," by every one socially ostracized here, by every beach-comber.

All of these men have grievances, and must get even with somebody. The Hawaiian says: "But are the missionaries to be charged with having destroyed the Hawaiian race, as well as with having converted their property? Most assuredly yes."

"The titles to a large portion of the tillable lands of the kingdom had found their way into the hands of the missionary workers, the consideration being love and affection."

Of President Dole it says, "He systematically elaborated a falsehood in 1892 which his subsequent conduct has impeached."

Not content with this stuff the Hawaiian drops the missionary and goes in for a free fight. It attacks every one without distinction.

"Do not allow any cloak to cover its Polynesian Mongolian-American-German-Micronesian-Half-white and ALL non-Hawaiian civilization."

Here all classes—royalists, republicans, independentists—are classed in an "all rotten civilization." There are many more pages to the same effect. The editor is dreadfully depressed because the missionaries did not seek the kingdom of heaven, instead of the lands of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Mr. Moody, the revivalist, once said that the most annoying man he ever dealt with was an inebriate who constantly rose during the meeting and exclaimed: "Why don't yer per-shoo right us-nuss?" Here we have Mr. Moody's man, crossing the seas, to ask us here, in and out of season, why we don't "per-shoo right us-nuss?"

Prose is quite insufficient to express the burning thoughts of the editor of the Hawaiian, he who did not write the "Isles of Champagne." He jumps into verse and rivals Joaquin Miller at his worst. P. Hays the doggerel of the Hawaiian is its best feature. "A rotten civilization" will take anything. On page 56 it becomes doubtful whether the editor kneels at the feet of Oscar Wilde or Oscar Wilde kneels at his feet. However, that is not of much consequence. The editor is in the position of the boy who said to the school ma'am: "I've got myself dirty; you can't spank me without getting your own hands muddy."

The editor especially hates President Dole. He does it in prose and verse. Why shouldn't he? That's what he is here for. Bob Wilcox hates Dole, too; so does Billy Cornwall; so

do Bush and Nawahl. When the editor of the Hawaiian airs his hatred, the President can only repeat the words, as Mark Twain tells the story, of the man who returned home and found his wife and children carried off by the Indians and his house burned down. After contemplating the scene, he mournfully observed, "This is too ridiculous."

It is a curious circumstance that the Hawaiian race contributes no general article to the magazine. An article signed by a native has apparently been "doctored to death." Imported talent does all of the original work. It is declared in the announcement that the object of the magazine is secured by "bringing the highest class of thoughtful Hawaiian literature within the reach of Americans and Hawaiians," which means, in fact, that Captain Palmer and Mr. Hayne have joined forces in getting even with "a rotten civilization." The highest class of "thoughtful Hawaiian literature" is exhibited in the obscene references of the final page, and, no doubt, was presented in order to show the Editor at his best.

In one opinion we cordially agree with the Hawaiian, and that is, that "the Congress of the United States shall send down a committee to investigate and make an authoritative report." This should be done. The more exhaustive it is, the better it will be for the missionary. Even the performance of the "Shaugraun," at the Music Hall, last year, will not be more amusing than the spectacle of the Editor of the Hawaiian on the witness stand, when called to bring out his facts.

As he has definitely labelled a class of men, we would suggest that a civil suit for damages by one or more of them might enable him to substantiate his charges. He thirsts for blood. Why not give him some? On the whole, it has been a decided fall from the Holomua to the Hawaiian, excepting only in the line of doggerel verse. Probably the Editor of this magazine has concluded that it is his mission to give doggerel to our "rotten civilization." It is a pity that Captain Palmer could not remain to engage in the business of reviewing the lost literature of the native people.

## EASTER LILIES

DEDICATED TO MRS. SANFORD H. DOLE.

Oh! Easter lilies pure and fair  
Springing from earth's dark mold,  
What light and beauty sweet and rare,  
Your waxes leaves unfold!  
We give you welcome flowers of spring,  
An emblem to our hearts, you bring  
Of Him, who on the Easter morn,  
Arose from death's dark tomb,  
With light and beauty to adorn  
This world of sin and gloom,  
To thee, Oh! Savior Christ our King,  
The heart's best welcome would we bring.

## Memorial Day Invitation.

The following letter, inviting the N. G. H. to the observances of Memorial Day, was received at Military Headquarters yesterday:

HEADQRS., GEO. W. DE LONG POST,  
Post No. 45, G. A. R.,  
HONOLULU, H. I., May 20, 1895.

COLONEL R. H. MCLEAN,  
Commanding N. G. H.  
DEAR SIR:—The members of this Post hereby extend to you, and through you, the officers and men of your command, an invitation to unite with us in the observance of Memorial Day, May 30, 1895.

Per order of the Committee.  
(Signed) H. L. EATON,  
Adjutant.

While in Stockton, Cal., some time ago, Thos. F. Langan, of Los Banos, that state, was taken very severely with cramps and diarrhoea. He chanced to meet Mr. C. M. Carter, who was similarly afflicted. He says: "I told him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and we went to the Holden Drug Store and procured a bottle of it. It gave Mr. Carter prompt relief and I can vouch for its having cured me." For sale by all medical dealers, BENSON SMITH & Co., Agents.

Said a superstitious native yesterday, "Something is going to happen. We are having meteors, waterspouts, large schools of red fish and other terrible indications."

Old pieces of Furniture made highly decorative by an application of our

## ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

## Tissue Paper,

## Asbestos Paper!

Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

## Picture Framing

Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in mouldings.

We are now offering something first-class in Colored Photos.

## KING BROS.

3857 HOTEL STREET.

## SCARLITINA IN HILO.

Whites and Natives Attacked by the Disease—Quarantine.

It was learned from a prominent resident of Hilo, who arrived by the Kinau Tuesday, that scarlitina is raging in his home city. Many children, both white and native, have been attacked by the epidemic. It has been found necessary to institute a rigid quarantine. On account of the news many persons who intended going to Hilo have changed their minds and will remain until the danger is over.

In this connection it was learned that the natives in Hilo have resorted to a dangerous method of avoiding quarantine, of which they stand in mortal terror.

Instead of calling on a physician for treatment, they hide themselves and resort to their own modes, which consists of an awa wad chewed to a pasty consistency and plastered on portions of the body affected.

## G. WEST,

Commissioner—Merchant

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Carriage Materials

Of Every Description Including

OAK, ASH, HICKORY

AND

WHITE WOOD LUMBER,

Spokes, all sizes; Savern Wheels, Wood Hub Wheels, Sawed Felloes, Bent Rims from 1 to 2 1/2 inches, Dump Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles, Double-trees, Single-trees, Wagon and Cart Hubs, all sizes; AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Trimmers' Materials

Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron, and Steel Tires.

Having a long experience in the Carriage Business, I am prepared to supply Carriage Builders, Plantations, etc., with first class materials, personally selected, at the very lowest cash prices. All Island orders will receive prompt attention.

## MASONIC BLOCK,

Corner Alakea and Hotel Streets.

Telephone No. 350. 3878

## Look At Your Hands

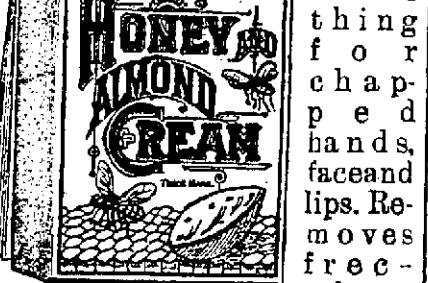
Are they rough, red or rusty from work or exposure?

You can transform them into smooth, white and refined looking hands by using Hind's Honey and Almond Cream night and morning.

This is a toilet article of merit. It clears the complexion by putting the cuticle in a perfectly healthy condition.

Just the thing for chapped hands, face and lips. Removes freckles, pimples and scaly eruptions. Ladies everywhere pronounce it a perfect toilet requisite. Better try it.

Get it at



Hind's Honey and Almond Cream. Pimples and scaly eruptions. Ladies everywhere pronounce it a perfect toilet requisite. Better try it.

## HOBSON DRUG CO.,

Wholesale Agents.

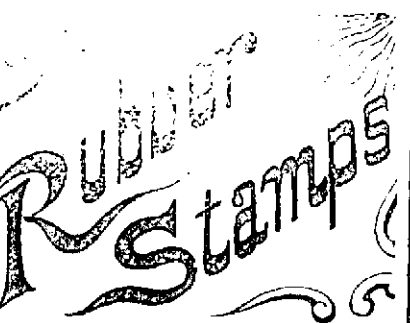
CONSOLIDATED

Soda Water Works Company, Limited

Esplanade, Corner Allen and Fort Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Agents.



At Hawaiian Gazette Office.

## THE PRESIDENT

of the Spanish American Newspaper, New York, writes as follows:

"With satisfaction, I am glad to offer you the following:

"Over a year ago I was suffering from a gripper, which had settled on my feet and legs and brought to such an extent that the congestion caused constant coughing and I for over six months I suffered untold misery. I was during this time being treated by the most successful pulmonary specialists in the city of New York, but found no relief and I commenced taking Ayer's Lung Emulsion, by which I was quickly and permanently cured."

There has never, up to this time, been found a remedy that will so quickly, pleasantly and surely relieve and cure this and build up the general health as ALL ANGER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION, the Food-Medicine, pleasant to take.

50 cts. and \$1.00. Of druggists.

SOLD BY HOBSON DRUG CO., Wholesale Agents.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it acts as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHOEA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Rapidly cures all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNDESIRABLE IMITATIONS.

N.B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP the NAME of the INVENTOR—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. SOLD IN BOTTLES of 16, 32, 64, and 128 cts. by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, C.W.

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## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer COMPANY.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.  
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed, we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

## ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS!

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